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My Good-for-Nothing.

"What are you good for, my brave little man
Answer that question for me, if you can—
You, with your fingers ready for fun—
You, with your ringlets as bright as the sun;
All the day long, with your busy contriving,
Into all mischief and roguery driving:
See if your wise little noddle can tell
What you are good for. Now ponder it well."

Over the carpet the dear little feet
Come with a patter to climb on my seat;
Two merry eyes, full of frolic and glee,
Under their lashes looked up unto me;
Two little hands pressing soft on my face,
Drew me down close in a loving embrace;
Two rosy lips gave the answer so true,
"Good to love you, mamma—good to love you." —*Emily Huntington Miller.*

Now.

Rise! for the day is passing;
While you lie dreaming on,
The others have buckled their armor
And forth to the fight are gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Rise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining some hard-fought field,
Of storming some airy fortress
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger
Or the need so great as to-day.

Rise! if the past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back; strive to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Rise! for the day is passing!
The low sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here.
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike you at last
When from dreams of a coming battle
You may wake to find it past!
—*Adelaide Anne Procter.*

Colonel Marshall's Wheatfield.

Just one hundred years ago, on the afternoon of a beautiful summer day, there sat, in the vine-covered porch of a large mansion, on the bank of the Mohawk, two young ladies.

Both were beautiful. One was a dainty little lady with blue eyes, yellow hair, and a plump form neatly attired in a quilted petticoat of dark blue silk, over which was looped a robe of soft gray. A muslin kerchief of a spotless white folded about her neck, and a pair of high-heeled slippers completed her toilet.

Her sister formed a striking contrast. A tall, slender girl, with dark eyes and hair, and an olive complexion, brightened by the vivid carmine of lips and cheeks. She was also attired richly, wearing a robe of crimson silk over a quilted skirt of black.

These two young ladies were the daughters of Colonel Marshall, a noble patriot of the revolution, whose age and infirmities alone prevented him from going forth to fight for a cause, which, however, he strove to support in every other way. His daughters shared his patriotic opinions. In all the wide land there were no women more strongly devoted to American liberty than Dora and Diana Marshall.

On the afternoon of which we speak they had come out upon the porch to enjoy the beautiful scenery and fresh, invigorating air.

"How peaceful it all is," Dora observed, musingly, gazing upon the rolling meadows and shining river.

"Yes," said Diana, "I cannot realize that some day, perhaps not so far distant, all this peace and plenty may fall under the devastating hand of the enemy."

"What! Is there really a possibility of that, think you?" inquired Dora.

"I fear there may be. Only yesterday black Pete told father that Silas Ambrose, the scout, who has returned wounded, informed him that he firmly believed that it was the intention of the British to send a party of Tories and Indians to ravish our beautiful valley."

"What did father say?"

"Oh, he looked grave, and, I believe, Dora, that his main design in riding down to the Ambroses' to-day, was to question Silas."

"And isn't that father returning now?" hastily inquired Dora, turning her eyes down the road.

"Ah, yes; but why does he ride at such a terrible pace."

"Oh, God!" cried Dora, excitedly. "See! he is pursued by Tories and Indians! And, oh, look! One is raising a musket to shoot! Merciful heaven, spare my father!" and Dora clasped her white hands imploringly.

It was a moment of awful suspense. Dashing along the road, with his noble head bare, his gray locks flying, was the old colonel, and, close behind him in swift pursuit, like a pack of hell-hounds, were the savages, yelling with murderous cries. Racer, the colonel's horse, dashed on as if he knew it was a case of life or death, but, alas! he couldn't outstrip the leaden messenger which now flew from the gun of one of the savages and buried itself in the brave heart of the old colonel, who reeled and fell from his horse just as he reached his gate. His noble horse stopped directly, and stood looking at his fallen master with an almost human expression of pity in his great eyes.

The foremost of the enemy, a brawny savage, hideously painted, sprang from his saddle with the intention of scalping the luckless colonel. Diana, suspecting his design, rushed down the path, crying:

"Stop, stop!"

For a minute he was struck by her beauty and commanding appearance, and then, uttering an "Ugh!" he approached his prey; but like a lioness defending her young, Diana guarded the body of her father. Dora, too, who had now reached the scene, with tears and pathetic gestures strove to ward away the savage.

Just then the remainder of the party rode up—two British officers, one about forty, the other twenty-five or thirty—twelve tories, and eighteen or twenty Indians.

Diana immediately addressed the elder of the two officers.

"Sir," she said, "our father is dead. May we beg the privilege of having his remains unmolested?"

The officer bowed low, and over his coarse face stole an expression of wonder and admiration.

"Lady," he said, "the prayers of the beautiful ought always to be answered; but you know the rules of savage warfare. An Indian always considers himself entitled to the scalp of a fallen foe. But on one condition will I prevent his doing thus in this case."

"What is the condition?" Diana asked, coldly, for she had taken a sudden dislike to the man.

"The condition, lady, is that you will give me one kiss from those red lips of yours. Jove! but they are the sweetest I have ever seen!"

Diana drew herself up proudly,

"Sir!" she said, haughtily. "You are no gentleman!"

"Hey dey! Do you know that I am Major Gridley; of his majesty's army. Pray recollect the uniform I wear!"

"I reapeat that you are no gentleman. If you were, you wouldn't insult a girl when her only protector lies dead at her feet. Oh, shame!"

"Hold your tongue, you saucy minx!" cried the major, his face red with rage. "Here, Arrowhead," turning to the Indian who had shot the colonel, "finish your business."

With a grim smile and a grunt of approval, Arrowhead stepped forward, and then Dora interposed. In piteous accents, she addressed the younger of the two officers.

"Oh, sir! I beg you, let our honored father's remains be undisturbed, and heaven will surely bless you! Have pity! Oh, have pity!"

The officer, whose face was noble as well as handsome, seemed moved by her appeal, and turning to Major Gridley, he said, in low tones: "My dear sir, had you not better order Arrowhead to desist? I fear General C—— will blame us if we allow this brutality. We must recollect that Colonel Marshall was respected even by his enemies."

"Well, well, Harley, my boy, perhaps you are right," motioning Arrowhead to desist. "Anyhow, that pretty, black-eyed girl looks as though she'd murder us all. And we haven't time to waste over a scene. Our men want their dinner, and after that we must rifle yonder wheatfield of its loaded ears. Jove! what rejoicing there'll be when we carry all that grain back to camp!"

Major Gridley ordered the body of the colonel to be carried up to the house, and Captain Harley and one of the tories volunteered to do this, and Dora assisted them by supporting the head of her father, on whose gray hairs she dropped many a tear.

Major Gridley alighted from his horse and persisted in walking beside Diana, who treated him with the utmost haughtiness. At last, stung by her scorn, he said, angrily:

"I'll break your high spirit, my young lady!" and upon reaching the house he locked her in one of the upper rooms, tell her that when she made up her mind to treat one of his majesty's officers with proper respect he would let her out. Otherwise there was a prospect of her traveling to Canada as a prisoner.

Scarcely had the key turned upon her before Diana's womanly wits were at work to find some way whereby she might thwart the pompous major.

"I have it!" she presently exclaimed. "I heard him speak about the wheatfield. If he thinks the British are going to have the benefit of that he is mistaken."

Going to the window and looking out, she continued:

"I suppose he thought he had me safe up here. Bah! I have climbed this cherry tree too often! It reaches way up to the window. The major and his crew are all in the dining-room on the other side of the house, so they won't see me."

With one little bound, Diana was out of the window and in the tree. Scrambling down among its branches, she soon reached the ground. Stealing cautiously around the house, she peeped into the kitchen; no one was there except old Mammy Lucrece, whose face shone with perspiration as she bent over the fire at her cooking.

"Mammy!" whispered Diana.

"Bress us, chile! Is that you?"

"Yes, mammy. What are you doing?"

"Fryin' flapjacks—and, de Lord preserve us! dis is de sebenth plate of dem I'se made! And de meat and bread and wegetables and cider dem pesky Britishers has done made away wid would make yer brack eyes stare! I'se had to do all de cookin' myself, for Lizy and Sue and Wenus hurried off when dey see red coats comin'. I didn't go, fur I was determined to stand by you gals. Dat pesky Major Griddle does swear so! De oder officer am a gen'leman, and he am helping yer pore sister watch wid de dead colonel. Oh, deary me, that I should live to see my old massa murdered! But what can I do for ye, Miss Di?"

"Nothing, mammy, only give me some lighted brands from your fire. I'll put them in this pan. May I?"

"Sartin. But what be yer goin' ter do, chile? Nothin' rash, I hope?"—anxiously.

"Don't worry, mammy; I'll do nothing that my poor father would disapprove;" and, taking the pan and glowing coals, Diana hurried away, bent on carrying out her purpose.

"She's mad, she is," quoth Mammy Lucrece, as with a dexterous twist she turned another flapjack. "Fur high spirit she is de colonel's own darter. Hark! Dere's dat Major Griddle hollerin' fur more flapjacks. Gracious! I wish he'd done choke hisself wid one!"

Meanwhile, with swift steps Diana was speeding along. She reached the barn, and paused there long enough to gather an armful of dried hay. Bearing it in her arms, she continued on her way to the wheatfield. A pleasing sight of plenty was this army of golden grain.

"What a pity to destroy it!" thought Diana. "Yet better than have the British enjoy it."

She carefully arranged the dried hay in little heaps here and there, and applied the red coals to them. There had been no rain for several days, and it was not long before the whole wheatfield was in a blaze. Seeing that her task was completed, Diana hastened back to the house and entered her chamber by the way she had left it.

Major Gridley and his men had been so busy gormandizing that it was some time before they knew of the fire. All rushed out to check the flames, but in vain; the destroying element had already passed over the wheatfield, leaving only a few black, smoldering remains. "Who did this?" angrily demanded the major, stalking about in an infuriated manner.

"Some of the servants, probably," suggested one of the soldiers.

"Where are Colonel Marshall's servants?" addressing Mammy Lucrece, who, with terrified eyes, clasped hands, and turban all awry, was standing in the kitchen doorway. "Oh, dey all run when dey seed you comin'!" she stammered in reply.

"Then you must have set the wheat afire, you vixen!"

"Oh, Lord bless ye, I didn't! How could I, when I was frying flapjacks all de while?"

"Jove, that's so! But did you see any one set fire to it?"

"No, sah!"

"Do you know who did it?"

This was a poser. Mammy Lucrece was very religious, and not to save her skin would she tell a lie. She did know who was the incendiary—at least she felt certain that it was Diana. But betray her young mistress! Never! And so she stood silent.

"Why don't you answer?" roared the major.

"I can't answer, please, sah."

"If you don't answer in five minutes I'll have my Indians tie you to a tree and give you a good beating!" said the major, brutally. Yet not even this threat made poor mammy speak. She folded her arms firmly across her breast, and stood in respectful silence.

Time passed on. At last Major Gridley said, shortly:

"Time's up. Maybe, wench, you don't think I mean what I say!" and with an oath he ordered two savages to bind Mammy Lucrece to the cherry-tree. They had taken but one step toward her when there was a slight noise overhead as of a window-shutter thrown open, and a clear voice called out:

"Major Gridley!"

All glanced up, and there, at the second-story window, was the face of Diana. With flashing black eyes she continued:

"Major Gridley, you will let that old woman free. She did not burn the wheatfield—I did that myself, sir," with a saucy, defiant bow that set all her jetty curls a-flutter.

"You!" exclaimed the major, in astonishment. "How could you get out of your room?"

"Oh, we American girls can climb," Diana replied nonchalantly.

"Curse you! I wonder if you can walk as well," sputtered the major. "I will give you the privilege of trying, for this very afternoon you will start with us, as our prisoner, for Canada!"

"Scarcely!" said Diana, with a gay laugh. "I don't believe you will start for Canada to-day, my dear major. Allow me to ask you to glance behind you."

Major Gridley and his companions hastily glanced around them. They had been so absorbed in the scene before them that they had not noticed a party of American soldiers who had silently stolen in the gate and surrounded them.

Silas Ambrose, who had known that Colonel Marshall was pursued on his homeward journey, had sent to the American camp for aid. A party had been immediately sent out to the rescue.

To say that Major Gridley was surprised would be to express our meaning very tamely. Resistance was useless, as he and his soldiers had left their arms in the house. A surrender was the only alternative, and this the major accepted with many oaths.

At the request of Dora and Diana, the young officer, Captain Harley, who had been so kind to them, was allowed to go free. After the war was over, he returned to America to woo and win the golden-haired Dora.

Diana became the wife of a general in the American army, and with her wit and beauty was one of the chief ornaments of the circle by which President and Lady Washington were surrounded.

The Malay Sword-Dance.

While on a cruise among the islands of the Malay archipelago, our ship put in at Batavia for a week's repairs. Batavia is the Dutch capital of Java, wholly under the control of Holland; and its Dutch architecture, and Dutch manners of living, make one feel as if every house had been built in far-away Amsterdam, then boxed up, people, furniture, and all, and sent by ship across the waters. So, to know anything of the natives to whom this great, beautiful island originally belonged, of their habits, dress and amusements, one must visit the Malayan settlements of the interior; and a little party of us determined thus to spend the week of our ship's stay at Batavia.

We had made the acquaintance of a petty chieftain, who had once been in the service of the rajah of Djokjskarta; and for a small fee, Selim introduced our party to the court of his former master.

Here, one day, we had an opportunity of witnessing the "sword-dance" of the Malays, the most noted of all their national dances. Ordinarily, it is performed by some thirty or forty ten-year old lads, who are trained to their vocation from a very early age; but who practice it in public only for a year or so, before they are set aside as no longer sufficiently light and agile for this peculiar dance. The boys are rigged out in very fantastic costume, their hats especially, which are fancifully adorned with the plumage of many-colored birds, intermingled with brightly gleaming jewels. The only weapon used is the wooden swords; but the youthful gymnasts seem thoroughly in earnest, and rush upon one another with all the fury of real combatants, their eyes gleaming fiercely, and their dark faces glowing with excitement. They all brandish their swords with great dexterity, dealing blows sidewise, and even backward, while they are in the very act of whizzing and whirling round the room in a rapid gallopade. Their motions are not less graceful than enthusiastic; and though the company is numerous, and the turns and thrusts are sudden, none seem taken unawares, nor is there even the slightest apparent confusion. Sometimes single combats follow the general engagement, each selecting his own opponent; but the boys are so well matched in regard to size, and all are so perfectly trained, that really there seems little advantage to be gained. The grand climax of the whole affair is to force two of their leaders into a corner, surround them with a circle of crossed swords, and hold them prisoners until one or the other succeeds in gaining possession of his opponent's weapon. The victor then receives as a prize a real sword, and is thenceforth honorably discharged from further trials of his skill; while the unfortunate lad who permitted himself to be disarmed, has to go through an additional season of probation.

The ordinary dress of the lower class of Malays is very simple; consisting for the most part of a long, loose "sarong," or petticoat, in place of trousers, and a tight-fitting jacket of white or red cotton; but the garb of the princess is very gorgeous. The rajahs wore sarongs of heavy silk, jackets of velvet richly embroidered in gold and tiny seed-pearls, and jeweled girdles that seemed all ablaze with diamonds. Both turbans and sandals were adorned in the same costly fashion; and as for the creese or serpentine dagger, without which a Malay, whatever his rank, never appears, those of the rajah's were marvels of costly workmanship. The display of wealth in the palaces of these native chiefs was far beyond what we expected to find; but we learned afterward that Malayan "sultans" are pirate chiefs as well; and though they don't in person rob or murder on the high seas, they derive enormous revenues from the piratical hordes that everywhere infest the Malay archipelago.—*St. Nicholas.*

Six Charlie Rosses in the Field.

Although four years and a half have passed since the kidnapping of Charlie Ross, the father avers he has never given up the search. At the present time he is engaged in looking up six different clews. One of them is in Australia, and he is daily expecting a letter detailing the history of the discovery of the boy. There are two more in England, and a fourth in the mountain fastnesses of Wales. That the interest of the public in the case is not abated is manifested in the numerous letters which Mr. Ross continues to receive. On an average he gets a letter every day from some person who is certain he has seen a child living under suspicious circumstances, or resembling the portraits of Charlie.

In the course of his journeying Mr. Ross says he has found that a majority of these children are the offspring of people who have separated through domestic troubles, and have been placed in some out-of-the-way place by either mother or father in revenge. The boy found in Bradford county, supposed to have been Charlie, was taken from his mother in Vermont.

Mr. Ross has almost arrived at the conclusion that his boy is not secreted in the country. He thinks, if he is alive, it is most likely that he is in New York, in some crowded tenement house, where the people are used to seeing children run around without parents. He said that he knew of one case where an Italian had a child living on the fifth floor of a tenement that none of the other inmates had ever seen. He has not given up all hope, and says that every case presented to him, having the least sign of probability, will be carefully investigated.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Bullet-shaped glass buttons are worn with colored dresses.

White and gold is the fashionable combination this winter.

Rows of gilded pearls, like small combs, are worn on bonnets.

Gloves contrasting with the dress are worn with all the new colors.

Tucks and Valenciennes trimming are used on the best underclothing.

The bands of fur used for trimming this season are invariably narrow.

Feather trimmings are embroidered through the center in chain stitch.

Pearls are now more fashionable than diamonds, and the price has consequently advanced.

Small black satin buttons are used on the waist of the nicest dresses by fashionable makers.

The "Chesterfield," a new coat for street wear, is shaped like an ulster, but has a jacket-back.

Plain ruching set edge to edge with insertion between, is a pretty trimming for the neck of a dress.

Small diamonds set in silver, and arranged in fanciful shapes on bangle rings, are much worn.

Angola hoods looking almost like swansdown, and costing little more than plain worsted, are shown for babies.

Mixed fabrics should never be used as the foundation of a suit, for they cannot be dyed, and are not worth making over.

New combs, in shell and silver, consist of three pins, which may be arranged in a straight or curved line or worn separately.

Belts are very fashionable, and are worn very broad. Some have appeared in Paris of white enameled leather, with steel buckles.

Black satin cloaks, lined with satin or old gold silk, and bordered with feather trimming, are the handsomest winter wraps.

Absolutely plain black velvet bonnets, with a wreath of pale pink roses in a row across the top, are in good taste, and easily made at home.

The Japanese Housewife.

While the mother is busy at needle and thread, near her may be her daughters learning to write or read; perhaps to sew, embroider, make poetry, play on musical instruments, to dance, sing, make tea in ceremonial style, tie up presents, arrange curtains of flowers, or to perform one of the many duties and accomplishments laid down in the book of "Women's Great Study." Among many others, these comprise lessons in reading, writing, the memorizing and composing of poetry, the entire ceremonial and procedure of courtship, betrothal, marriage, wifely and motherly duties, the cutting and making of garments, care and ordering of a household, complete lady's toilet, moral duties and precepts, the simples of botany, the birth and rearing of children, conduct of household affairs, festival and religious duties, funerals, and of behavior in old age. While the great mass of the children go to school to learn to read, write and count, many are educated at home by their parents or grandparents, older brothers or sisters. Wealthy men employ tutors and governesses. Nearly all Japanese children can read and write.

If the wife is a gossip or gad-about, she is off and out, before the lacquered dishes are washed, to the well-curb to exchange the news with the nursery-maids, old grannies and busy-tongued women washing their rice or rinsing their clothes. Then she may sir herself for an hour or two and then get a chance go with the lady to the bath-house up the street to indulge in more gossip, hot water and ablutions. A visit to the temple either for piety, excitement or pleasure's sake may finish the morning, and perhaps allow her to arrive home in time to get up a make-shift dinner for her husband. The children, meanwhile, are neglected, showing more attention from mother earth than from mother woman. If she be a shrew or a virago, husband had better not complain, or he will catch something not in the bill of fare; for a Japanese woman's tongue can distil more than balm or healing oil, when she so wills.

The lazy, shiftless, untidy, gossiping wife and careless mother, with her house in disorder, her children neglected, her husband henpecked or unhelped, her time and her means wasted, her hair uncombed, her dress always untidily open, her clothes crumpled, slovenly or soiled, her dirty infant slung or held on her back, only half supported under her hands, in slipshod sandal or broken clog, is one type of the Japanese woman. The exquisitely neat, tidy, thrifty, diligent wife who orders her household in beauty with taste and skill, earnestness, patience and irradiating smile, who is a help and cheer to her husband, an affectionate, firm and patient mother, with hair and dress and foot always in order, whose house and garden and table service, or even nursery and sewing-room, are always fit for a visitor to see, who rears her children in honor and dignity, whether she be rich or poor, is another type of a Japanese woman. I have seen them both.—*William E. Griffis.*

Crotchety People.

America knows something of crotchety people. It was a crotchety notion of ours when we made up that tea-party in Boston. We are all the result of crotchety notions. There is no walk in life in which we do not find crotchety people. First, there is your growler, the man who is never satisfied with anything or anybody. His dinner is done too much or it is done too little. He is miserable himself and makes every one around him miserable. Another class of growlers is the crotchety young fellow who comes home to dinner and asks his young wife, "How did you cook that, my dear?" She tells him she did so and so, and he replies, "Ah, if you only knew how my dear mother used to do it." If you build a house and call in a friend to look at it, ten to one he will tell you how he could have improved it. He would put a door here and a closet there, etc. So it will be seen that no two people arrive at the same conclusion. As proof that the work a person is engaged in has its effect upon the mind, the professor referred to an actor and author of his acquaintance who wrote a farce entitled "Hypochondriac," and through his labors upon it came to be one himself, and afterward wrote the "Black Crook." Then there is the melancholy man, the man with a very long face, as if he hadn't a friend in the world. Give me the man who can laugh—that man who passes through the world like the sun's rays. He didn't mean the man who chuckles, or he who utters the horse laugh, but he of the joyous, hearty laugh.—*From Lecture by Professor Evans in Utica.*

Ralston, the great California banker, according to a rumor on the Pacific coast, is still alive and living in the south of Europe, the drowned body which was found having been the corpse of a man so closely resembling Ralston that every one was deceived, as it was planned that they should be.

SHIPWRECKED HEROES.

Two Disasters of the Sea Recalled—Manly Self-Denial in Time of Peril

It was at two o'clock on the morning of the 26th of February, 1852, that the troopship Birkenhead, having on board a large number of soldiers, with the usual proportion of women and children, 631 souls in all, struck on a rock near Point Danger, Cape of Good Hope, and filled. Captain Salmond was in command of the vessel; Lieutenant-Colonel Seton, of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, of the soldiers. Of course the pins of the davits had rusted and the larger boats could not be launched; but two cutters and a gig were got out and manned, and the women and children placed in them. The colonel "summoned his officers to a consultation and impressed upon them the necessity of composure and of preserving discipline among their men to the very last." At this moment the ship parted, and the fore part went down, and the word was passed that further effort was in vain; let each do the best he could to secure his individual safety. A few men jumped overboard, but the remainder collected on the poop, soldiers and seamen alike, "steady, quiet and resolute." The captain retained his post, cool and collected, as if there was a ship under him, and Colonel Seton, with his drawn sword in hand, stood in the gangway to cut down any one who might endeavor to force his way toward the boats. When the ship reeled and quivered ere going down, Captain Salmond shouted, "Let all who can swim now try to save themselves." One man exclaimed, "Make for the boats!" as he threw himself into the waves, but "the colonel and his officers entreated their men—and not in vain—not to attempt an entrance into the boats, which were already fully loaded with women and children. The officers now shook hands and took leave of one another, when, on a sudden, the vessel broke again crosswise, abaft the mainmast, and the poop, heeling over with a lurch, plunged beneath the water," only twenty minutes from the time she struck. The captain was brained by a falling spar; the colonel was drowned, and of the hundreds so rudely awakened only 184 lived to tell the story of the Birkenhead; but among them were all the women and all the children.

In the other instance to be recorded the men who died lacked the example of superiors who had long commanded them, and to obey whom was second nature; but the circumstances were even more tragic, the agony was infinitely longer, and the heroic triumph perhaps even greater. The story of the Central America was once in everybody's mouth, yet to how many folk of this generation does Herndon's name recall Herndon's deed?

The Central America sailed from Havana for New York, September 8, 1857, with a crew of 101 men, besides 491 passengers, many of them miners returning with their gold or for their families, and many of them women and children. "Many were possessed of large sums; and there were but few whose wealth did not number hundreds, while many reckoned their gold by thousands of dollars." When she was twenty-four hours out a gale sprang up that soon increased to a hurricane; by the morning of the 11th the captain was apprehensive; soon after the vessel sprang a leak, and though all hands were set to work the inflowing water put out the fires and the ship fell helpless into the trough of the sea. Once again by bailing she was freed so that they could start the fires, but the pumps became disarranged and the water gained on them terribly. The captain cut away the foremast so as to make a drag, but when it fell it was dragged beneath the hull, and pounding the ship's wounded sides, made the leak worse. By paying out a hawser they extemporized a drag and brought the ship head on, but it soon parted and left her at the mercy of the waves. The water had gained till the women and children were driven to take refuge in the men's cabin; there there was such a scene as not even the annals of shipwreck can parallel. Gold lay about, minted, in dust, in ingots, by thousands and thousands of dollars. Some men bound it round their bodies with belts and in handkerchiefs to carry them down more swiftly when the fatal plunge came; "others, unwilling to be weighted in the struggle by their burden of dross, were scattering it wildly about the cabin floors. Full ponches lay untouched upon the sofas. One of the passengers, who afterward escaped, flung about the cabin $20,000 and bade who would satisfy his thirst for gold, but it was passed by." Terrible as the prospect was, the courage exhibited was marvelous, and not even the women shed a tear. On the afternoon of Saturday they hailed the brig Marine, of Boston, which had suffered cruelly in the storm, but promised to do her best to relieve them. "Until her hopeful appearance," wrote a woman passenger, "not a tear had been shed that I am aware of on board the steamer. Till the moment we first espied the sail which we believed brought us relief, we had remained passively awaiting the result. There seemed to be a perfect calmness, which I could not have believed it possible for so great a number of persons to exhibit under such fearful circumstances. But when the brig hove in sight there were tears of joy, and the men worked with renewed energy and hope. The women besought them to work with all their might, and said they would themselves assist in the labor if the men did not do their best. In fact some of them were so eager to help that they even tried to put on men's clothing in order to go and work at the pumps." It was 8.30 when the brig came under the Central America's stern, and, without any unnecessary delay, began removing the women and children. The task was not easy, for the smaller vessel drifted slowly away, and the boats took longer and longer at each trip; besides, so heavy was the sea, they could carry but a few at a time. "The men made no attempt to save themselves until all the women and children were saved. Again and again the boat returned; again and again she made for the brig with her precious freight; yet not a murmur was heard; no exclamation of selfish despair arose! At length every woman had been securely transported to the brig; then came the turn of the crew and the male passengers. About forty of these reached the Marine before the ship went down." Most of the crew and many of the passengers were still toiling at the ineffectual pumps, and the captain stood by the wheel, giving orders firmly and uttering cheerful exhortations. He had declared that he would not quit the ship. "Thank God," he said to a friend, "the women and children are safe; do you take the next boat." He attempted to charge his friend with a farewell message to his wife, but his emotion overcame him; after a few moments he recovered himself, and continued to direct affairs at the boat returned from the brig. It was just eight o'clock when a great wave smote the Central America and sent her down with some five hundred men. When Mr. George, a survivor, came up from what he thought an unfathomable depth, there was in the water "a crowd of heads." But the weaker soon went down, and the waves began to separate the despairing company. "Many were desirous to isolate themselves as much as possible, lest they should be dragged down in some desperate struggle for life. Others, afraid of the loneliness, cried to their neighbors to keep together." One by one they went down and only four of their number were saved some hours later, as if by a miracle. "I was forced by the wind," writes the captain of the bark Ellen, "to sail a little out of my course. Just as I had altered it a small bird flew across the ship once or twice and then darted against my face. I, however, took no notice of this circumstance till precisely the same thing occurred the second time, which caused me to think it somewhat remarkable. While I was thus reflecting about the incident, the same mysterious bird, for the third time, made its appearance and went through the very same extraordinary maneuvers. Upon this I was induced to re-alter my course into the original one in which I had at first been steering. I had not gone far when I heard strange noises, and on endeavoring to discover from whence they proceeded, I found I was in the midst of people who had been shipwrecked."

Thrilling Incident of a Flood.

During the heavy flood at Paterson, N. J., an exciting incident occurred: The hill where the Passaic falls are situated was thronged with visitors throughout the day. Just above the river had stretched across the meadows, cutting off the road, and forming an immense pond. Out of this the water poured into the rocky gorge which forms the approach to the fall, and such was its volume that the chasm into which the fall tumbles, seventy feet in depth, was filled half up with the flood, which roared so as to be heard a mile away, and sent out a spray that fell for many yards around like a heavy rain.

At this point in the afternoon an incident occurred that startled beyond expression the thousand spectators there assembled. A boy ten years old was driving an open wagon along the road by the river side, above the fall a considerable distance. At points the road over which he was driving was submerged, but not to a great depth, and he had made several fords successfully. A man walking along the road hailed him and asked for a lift; the boy took him in, and the two drove along together. Presently they came to a point where the lamp posts along the side of the road were almost half buried in the water, but the boy whipped up his horse and drove in. All at once the two in the wagon felt the body of the same lifted up by the water, and they floated off, while the horse continued on with the wheels. The body of the wagon floated out on the broad pond that has been mentioned. The water was comparatively smooth, but still the current was strong, and the wagon body was carried with considerable rapidity in the direction of the fall. Throngs of persons were walking along the side of the stream, and they saw the novel craft bearing a human freight ahead of them. The two were carried on over the river, and just beyond that occurs a slight fall in the bed of the stream, and from there on the water rushed like an arrow to the fall, only a short way distant. As the wagon body drew on faster and faster toward the bridge, its occupants could see the spray of the fall and hear its roar. The boy was frightened and tried to jump out, but the man held him tight. The screams of the little fellow could be heard by those on shore. Everybody rushed to the side of the water; a hundred directions were called out, but nobody knew what to do. As the wagon body came nearer to the bridge, women screamed and ran away. The bridge was reached, and the pair seemed now beyond help, and then help came. A man driving over the bridge saw, as everybody did, the strange craft sweeping down, and having his wits about him, jumped from his wagon, unstrapped the reins from his horse, and directed another driver to do the same. The two pairs of reins were strapped together and thrown over the rail of the bridge. The end fell into the water, and as the wagon body, going now with immense velocity, came near, the man above cried out to the pair below to catch hold. The reins were held right in the course of the wagon body, and as this swept by the man, holding fast to the boy, grabbed at them, and caught them, and the two were drawn safely upon the bridge, while the wagon body dashed over the fall.

Female Clerks at Washington.

The first female clerks in the national treasury, says a New York paper, were appointed in 1862 by Secretary Chase, who placed them in the office of the comptroller of the currency at $600 a year. They cut and trimmed the United States notes issued in sheets, and did their work very well. As soon as they had been appointed there were many other applicants, and their number steadily increased, many of them securing places through the peculiar energy and perseverance which will refuse to take no for an answer. There are now more than 1,300 women in the departments at Washington, the majority employed in the bureau of engraving and printing and in the government printing office. They excel as counters, their slender, sensitive fingers turning notes with great rapidity and exactness. They detect counterfeits, it is said, quicker than men, though they do not succeed so well in accounts, as the average feminine mind has little natural love of figures. Counters and copyists receive $900 a year; other women $1,200 to $1,400, several of them $1,600, and one in the internal revenue $1,800. Most of the clerks are well educated and refined, and many have seen more prosperous days. A number are widows and daughters of army and naval officers who lost their lives in the civil war. Very few of the young women or widows marry or resign, and consequently the hundreds who are constantly seeking places in Washington have very slender prospects of success. The most untiring, obstinate place-seekers at the federal capital are women.

Big Grapevines in California.

A San Francisco paper says: California has, probably, twenty vines, each of which produces more than 5,000 pounds of grapes as an average crop. Among these are vines at Coloma and Blakes, and near Montecito and Stockton—representing the Sierra Nevada, the coast mountains north of San Francisco, the San Joaquin valley, the southern coast, the level of the sea and an elevation of 2,000 feet above it. The Stockton vine, a mile southeast of the town, in the yard of Mr. Phelps' house, is a foot in diameter, and has this year produced 5,000 pounds (two and a half tons) according to the *Independent*. We have heard nothing lately of the yield of the Montecito and Coloma big vines. We saw the latter in 1867 when young, and then it bore 1,500 bunches of grapes. The Montecito vine grew from a cutting of the old big vine at the same place, set out in 1795 and cut down in 1875, when eighty years old. It had a diameter of fifteen inches, covered an arbor of 114 feet long by seventy-eight wide, and averaged three tons in its annual yield. The big vine at Blakes separates, at the surface of the ground, into two stems, each six inches in diameter. The vine at Coloma is an Isabella; the other three are of the Mission variety.

SIXTEEN YEARS OF TRANCES.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record—Miss Jennie Smith, the Ohio Invalid—Helpless, Blindness, Speechless—Her Sufferings.

Miss Jennie Smith was born in Clark county Ohio, in 1842, being one of a family of nine children. Her parents were in moderate circumstances, entirely reputable in character, and attendants at an established church. From a child she was seriously inclined and disposed to meditate upon religious themes, which was caused, doubtless, by the number of alarming maladies to which she was subject. At the age of sixteen she had the typhoid fever, which settled in her back and resulted in a spinal disease. From this time Miss Smith was a confirmed invalid, possibly in part by reason of a great variety of domestic calamities, a broken marriage engagement, the attempted suicide of her father, the loss of property and a number of deaths in rapid succession in the domestic circle. She was under the treatment of several physicians, but grew rapidly worse, and at last became perfectly helpless. Lying upon her back in bed, occasionally she had what she calls "sinking spells," in which she was seemingly lifeless, but was filled with remarkable visions of heaven, "seeing the green pastures and being led by the still waters." In February, 1862, her physician told her that she could not live another day, at which she rejoiced, as her sufferings had been so great. The prolongation of her life was considered a miracle, as she had lost her speech, and could only move her hands. As her mother—to whose care and support she seems to have been left at this period of life—was in very great poverty, all the invalid's strength was employed in making fancy work, which was purchased by her friends, and afterward, when she recovered her speech, she had some pupils whom she taught from her sick bed. The excitement of teaching made her much worse, and in 1865 she was carried to Urbana, O., to be placed under the treatment of Dr. Newton, who had some theories in regard to medical practice at that time which were quite novel, especially in the treatment of patients by electricity. No good results, however, were produced in Miss Smith's case, as her back was so paralyzed that after using the battery for three or four hours she was insensible to its effects. From this time Miss Smith kept a journal of her peculiar ailments.

The following year her physical condition seemed to change. Her back and limbs became so sensitive that it was almost impossible to move her, and eyesight failed; but, as she says, "her spiritual sight brightened" as she became physically blind. This blindness came and went, apparently, as sometimes she could see as others see, and again she could not, save in some supernatural way. Electricity was resorted to a second time, and with some success, but she was afflicted with many diseases besides that of her spine, which made her the wonder of the whole neighborhood, it being regarded as so strange that a mortal could be so afflicted and survive. Miss Smith drew the plan of a cot, which a Mr. Blackburn improved upon and afterward patented as an invalid chair. From this time the poor invalid lived in her chair or cot on wheels, going by car or steamer, when sufficiently convalescent, to various parts of the country near her; always having visions and developing the spiritual part of her being, while the material or physical seemed slowly dying. She attended camp-meetings, at which people gathered about her to hear her talk and pray, and to learn that she was fasting as a means of grace. In 1870 her paroxysms increased, so that at times her body was bent nearly double; it often required six persons to keep her in her chair; she suffered also from tetanus; and the more severe her illness, the more remarkably her mind seemed to be affected, and her visions were brighter and more wonderful. The intervals between her paroxysms were occupied in some literary work which had ready sale. In 1873 her brain became incapacitated for mental labor, and again for days and weeks she was entirely helpless, blind and speechless. From this condition she again rallied. In 1875 she underwent a new kind of medical treatment. Her whole physical condition seemed now to change, and she had new and alarming symptoms. One day while her friends were gathered around her trying to alleviate her pain, the terrible twitching of her muscles ceased, her system relaxed, and she breathed easily. She attributed this result to the prayers which were offered for her at the time.

From that hour she gradually recovered, and is now residing in this city in good health.

Miss Smith has written a little volume, which she calls "Valley of Baca; a Record of Suffering and Triumph." There is a picture of her in this book, as she appeared when she lay in her invalid chair. The introduction was written by her former pastor, Thomas H. Peame, of Dayton, Ohio.—*New York Star.*

Aged People.

Persons whose wish it is to live to be old will find a record of interesting facts in the appendix to the returns of the register general of Scotland for the quarter ended September 30th last. For instance, it is mentioned that in the parish of Dunnett, Caithness-shire, the average age of seven out of eight persons who died was eighty-three years. In Clyne, also in Caithness, a "veritable centennarian," a spinister, died at the age of 100 years, who during her long life had never been known to suffer from any illness whatever. In Cromarty parish the average age of ten persons who died was over eighty-one. In Savoch parish, Aberdeenshire, two men who had reached the age of ninety-four years died within a short time of each other. In Eaglesham parish, Ayrshire, the death of a man aged ninety-four and a-half was registered by his nephew aged eighty-four. The ages of nine persons who died in Jedburg parish averaged over eighty-seven years. At Lochmaben a lady died who had attained the great age of 106, and who continued healthy till within two days of her death. In the island of Ramsay the death was recorded of a man of eighty, who fell down a steep hill and dislocated his neck. But for this accident another centennarian's death might have to be recorded.

The Cow Tree.

No tree aroused the imagination of Humboldt so keenly as the

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 9, 1879.

It is generally thought that John B. Linn, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, will be retained by Governor Hoyt.

A $10,000 package was stolen from the government printing office, at Washington, one day last week. The most expert thief can not do that from the Reporter office.

Caleb Cushing died at Newburyport on 3, by which New England has lost, perhaps, the ablest, most accomplished and versatile of all her sons. As a lawyer, a diplomatist and a statesman he stood in the very front rank of the men of the present time.

From the Sun it appears that in New York city some churches are disturbed about the kind of wine to use at the communion table and that it is kept up in some of the churches with unabated energy. In some cases worn-out clergymen are employed in vending the "n-fermented" article, and in expounding its merits and enforcing its excellence at meetings of ecclesiastical bodies. It is not unusual for these brethern to carry with them to such meetings a demijohn of their favorite fluid, or a few bottles or both. On a recent occasion, when a communion service was to be held, the clerical agent took a demijohn of wine with him, and deposited it in the cellar of the church, in which the brethern assembled. When the communion table was to be spread the wine was sent for but the discovery which was made cast a gloom over the advocates of the "unfermented." The wine had burst the cork out of the demijohn and overflowed and the cellar smelt as if it belonged to a barroom. The agent retired in dismay as quietly as he could, and other arrangements were at once made for such as had always been used at that church at communion.

While a Christmas gift is an agreeable thing to take, we would advise any reader of the Reporter to beware of a Christmas check—or a check given on any other legal holiday. In Cincinnati Messrs. R. C. Wheeler & Co., the company being Mr. Charles P. Forbus, engaged in buying and selling hogs on commission, bought a large lot of stock from different parties on Christmas day and gave their checks for the same, and sold them to another dealer on the same day. When the original owners of the stock presented the checks next at the bank where Messrs. Wheeler & Co., deposited, it was found that Mr. Forbus had withdrawn the entire amount of the firm's deposits, amounting to $23,000, and that the checks were worthless. Mr. Forbus was arrested and imprisoned next night. He admits drawing the money, and says it was applied in discharging other indebtedness of the firm.

If Curtin can not prove fraud, as the radical organs assert, then why are they so ill at ease about the contest? they should be composed if they believe what they say.

Their concern and uneasiness over Yocum, shows that the rads have all the stock there is in Seth, and that his greenbackism was all a sham to deceive democratic voters. As soon as a democrat doubts that Yocum was fairly elected, up goes a howl from radical organs. Queer, isn't it? This Yocum matter reminds us of a story about a pussy, that was the joint property of two little sisters, and which, for the sake of peace, was portioned off by the parents that Dolly should own the tail end and Lizzy the head end. While Lizzy was up stairs one day, Dolly trod on pussie's tail, causing a fearful meauw. Lizzy, the owner of the head end, hearing the cat's cry, called down to Dolly: What are you 'busing my end of the cat for." To which Dolly replied, "I only stepped on my end, and your end hollered." So with Yocum—tread on his tail, and you hear an awful yell at the radical end of the greenback kitten.

In Milton, a few days ago, a party of young men were in Huff's hotel, when a colored man entered who was known to have a weakness for whisky. The men entered into a bet as to how much he could drink, the liquor to be furnished and paid by them. He drank 3 pints right along, and soon gave signs of being in a bad way. He was then carried on the side walk in the piercing cold and covered with a blanket where he remained unconscious for over an hour when he was taken home and died next day. He has a wife and two children.

This we would make out murder in the highest degree.

Under the familiar name, *The Centre Democrat*, the new democratic paper at Bellefonte, by Messrs Shugert & Forster, made its appearance last week. It is a handsome sheet and the ability and experience of the proprietors, as editors, and politicians, are a guarantee that it will be a well edited paper and conducted with no selfish purpose but with a view to the good of the democratic party of the county and state. In this object the REPORTER welcomes the *Democrat* as a co-worker for the success of the great democratic party and its time honored principles. We wish our new neighbor abundant success financially and otherwise. The proprietors are so well known to Centre county people as men of character and sound democracy that they need no further introduction at our hands.

Robert Mackey, the head of the republican party of this state, died at Philadelphia, on 2nd. Mr. Mackey was the man the Camerons most depended upon to keep themselves in power. He knew how to carry out their work successfully and served them well, and his death will be a severe blow to their domination, as it gives encouragement to others to rise up and claim seats in high places from which they were deprived through fear of the Cameron displeasure.

The Mifflinburg Telegraph sports a right good new head. But what's the use unless it adopts right good ideas (political)?

The snow fall in Great Britain has been the heaviest had in thirty years. In North Scotland all the railways are blocked up, and in some places the snow is twelve feet deep.

The *Centre Herald* has ceased to exist. We will miss it—it was a well gotten up and interesting sheet, and a credit to the Bailey's. May success attend them in any future undertaking.

Gold as good as greenbacks now, and a white man as good as a nigger.

POOR BLAINE.

Blaine has succeeded in making himself a laughing stock by the committee he got up to investigate alleged southern intimidation.

In the first place, there was no intimidation and yet he was foolish enough to make the charge in a blustering speech, which fell still born.

In the second place, the democrats voted along that he should have his committee.

In the third place he weakened and refused to go on his own committee.

In the fourth place Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar and all the other able republican senators refused to go on Blaine's committee.

In the fifth place, he was obliged to fill up the republican membership on his committee out of third rate men.

In the sixth place, the democrats put their ablest men on his committee.

In the seventh place, Blaine's committee met and found there was no appropriation to pay expenses and it can't go on now until the democratic house first passes an appropriation—which it will do.

In the eighth place, the committee sent a committee to Blaine to ask him what he wished them to investigate—to furnish them facts and data to go on, and,

In the ninth place, Blaine couldn't give 'em any facts and data that would be a starter for his committee.

Now did ever any reader of the Reporter hear tell of a more ridiculous farce? Isn't it the most amusing fix you ever saw a man in and won't Conkling and Edmunds and Blaine's other radical rivals be tickeled to see how nicely Blaine made a fool of himself?

The Maine senator thought that this move would make him the next president—it may, *if ever* a club of asses forms a society.

Poor Blaine!

LATER.—Since penning the above, the Blaine committee has got out of its trouble for funds, Attorney Gen'l Philips decided that $20,000 heretofore appropriated for purpose of investigating might be used. Now let the circus open.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

On 1st inst., the Resumption act went into force, and greenbacks are now the same as gold. Of the workings of the law at the New York custom house, the Herald of 3 says:

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, when the doors of the Sub-Treasury were opened, it was expected that a large crowd of people would rush to the redemption counter to have United States notes and coupons redeemed in gold and all preparations had been made for any emergency. Fifteen clerks were ready to attend to their demands, and behind the glass were piled immense quantities of gold coin all the way from dollars to double eagles. To the surprise of the government employes only one person was present at the opening hour, and he received $210 in gold for the same amount of United States notes. For the next half hour not a soul put in an appearance at the counter, and from that time until halfpast one o'clock the applicants were not more than fifteen or twenty at any one time, the general demand being for $50, the smallest amount that the provisions of the law allow the Sub Treasury to pay out. There was no excitement during the day among the parties in line, and the majority of those who asked for gold wanted it simply for the purpose of having the coin in their possession. The majority of those who attended, when asked if they wanted gold or greenbacks, invariably preferred the latter. A number of small coin operations which fell one yesterday were generally paid in greenbacks. Up to half-past one o'clock only $5,000 in United States notes had been redeemed, and the largest sum demanded by any single applicant was $1,000. During the day the banks of New York turned into the Sub-Treasury $300,000 in gold certificates and took in exchange for them clearing house certificates, which represent legal tender notes. The amount of United States notes redeemed at the Sub Treasury yesterday was $130,000 and $400,000 in coin certificates were received, for which clearing house certificates equivalent to legal tender notes were paid out. The only laughable incident that occurred at the Sub-Treasury yesterday was caused by an individual who received $1,000 in gold coin and expressed his delight by an attempt to throw it in the air. It fell to the ground, and the string which kept the bag closed breaking, the shining eagles were scattered in all directions. After picking them up, which occupied considerable time, the owner approached the counter again and begged to have his coin changed to greenbacks. When his demand was complied with he expressed himself as feeling much relieved. At the Sub-Treasury it was stated yesterday that the total coin now held by the government for resumption purposes amounted to $148,540,000, and from the looks of things on the first day of resumption it would be a difficult matter to get rid of the metal, the people refusing to take it. General Hillhouse said that he was not at all surprised at the light demand for gold coin, as in his opinion the people would prefer greenbacks so long as they were as valuable. Mr. White, the cashier of the Sub-Treasury, expressed the opinion that all classes would rather have paper money when it represented the same value as gold, as it was much easier to carry. Greenbacks, he said, are now redeemable in coin all over the world, and nobody is going to load himself down with the metal when the paper money is just as serviceable.

A very noticeable fact which tends to show that silver is not needed in such large quantities was the fact that not one dollar in that metal was paid out at the Sub Treasury yesterday.

Leprosy, which it has been thought did not exist in this country, has been developed in Louisiana. It is said that there are now some fifty cases of leprosy in that State, all originating from one person, who, some twenty years ago, settled on the lower part of Bayou Lafouche. Legislative investigation is asked for.

As the Blaine committee is doomed to a water haul in investigating southern intimidation, let it try its skill on leprosy.

Maine has a democratic Governor. Garcelon, democrat, was elected by the legislature on 14. The republicans joined with the democrats in this election. Carry the news to Blaine.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Reporter that at the election in Maine two months ago, there was a failure to elect by the people.

The House sent to the senate, which elects, the names of two candidates, Garcelon, dem., and Smith, gr., and the republicans preferred the democrat to the greenbacker. All the other offices were divided between the democrats and greenbackers.

The election of Gov. Garcelon in Maine makes the twenty-fourth democratic governor out of thirty-eight.

An eccentric murderer is on hand now at Easton, and he clamors to be hung. He will not commit suicide, for fear of his soul. The history of the man and his crime is given as follows:

The detective who Friday 20, left Harrisburg for Memphis to bring back Allen C. Laros, returned last evening with the murderer of his parents and their old friend Siding. His weakened conscience having deprived him of sleep, after working several weeks in Memphis at his trade (carpentering), he mingled with yellow fever sufferers in the hope that he would be among the dead. Failing in his purpose, he went to Arkansas and gave himself up to a sheriff, to whom he confessed his crime and expressed a desire that he might be hanged at Easton, Pa., a few miles from which he committed the murder for which he is now under sentence of death. He was returned to the Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital last night. About ten weeks ago he escaped from there to save himself from expected execution, but last night he said he would much rather die on the gallows than pass any further time in the hospital. He claims to be sane and opposed his return to the institution from which he escaped.

The Lieutenant governor of this state gets $3000 a year, and has nothing at all to do, but act as presiding officer of the state senate, during a three months session. His salary should be cut down to that of senator, which is $1000. In order to have him do something to make him earn his pay, why not have him carry in coal, help keep the chamber clean, wash the spittoons, and hand members a match when wanting to light a pipe.

The republicans in caucus have chosen Hon. H. M. Long, of Allegheny for speaker of the House at Harrisburg. He has been four terms in that body.

The town council of the city of Cork, Ireland, on 3, refused to give Gen. Grant an official reception. Just let these Corkers wait until Lyssess gets back to this country and see what a receive the Belknap and Babcock brigade will give him.

The heading's over last week's cold snap items from different points of the country run as follows:

New York—A fleet of ocean steamships frozen into their docks—Railroad trafic with the west suspended—Hydrants frozen—Muchloe on the rivers—Deaths by freezing—Mails delayed. The Hudson frozen for the first time in 20 years opposite Yonkers.

At Buffalo—railroad trafic suspended—immense snowdrifts.

Snowblockade at Albany, Watertown and other towns.

At Norfolk ice interferes with navigation.

The James river blocked and business suspended.

In Texas 9 to 10 inches of snow and frozen ground.

All summing up shows that that was the coldest day in ten years—that cold Friday.

GRANT, FATHER AND SON.

Royalty is already partially established among us. Hereditary privileges are coming in vogue. A son of Gen. Grant is accorded privileges which would not be extended to him but for the fact that he is a son of Gen. Grant. Birth gives to him political advantages over American citizens in general.

In the army Frederick Dent Grant had already been rapidly promoted, not on the ground of merit, but owing to the accident of birth. Now he has been granted leave of absence for two years—or, as some accounts say, for an unlimited time—to accompany his father on a Government vessel to India, China, and Japan. His place, meanwhile, on Gen. Sheridan's staff is to be retained for him.

Here is a favoritism—flagrant favoritism—on account of birth. It is akin to an hereditary nobility—a departure in the direction of monarchical government.

We have no personal ill will toward this young man; but we will spare no one who stands in the sunlight of the vital American principle of equality.

Yet out of this nettle danger will we pluck the flower safety. This unwarranted favoritism to young Grant will serve to make the very name of Grant—as the synonyme or an upstart hereditary nobility—hated and abhorred by the masses of the American people.—Sun.

A great groan comes from The London Times of the last day of the last year, over the financial condition of England. The number of insolvencies in that country in 1878 is set down at not less than 5,000 greater than that of last year. The artisan population is in a miserable condition, many thousands being in actual want or unpleasantly near to it, and the distress particularly affects what is designated as the "lower middle class." Of course, labor complications continue to be numerous, intricate and troublesome. The mechanical societies are preparing to resist any experiment of increasing the hours of labor. The newspapers discuss many schemes for the bettering of business, and assign various causes for the present depression; but meanwhile trade and production are in a highly embarrassed condition, with no bright prospect of improvement. As evidence of the magnitude of some of these labor societies, it may be stated that the Amalgamated Engineers have a fund of a quarter of a million of dollars, which would seem to indicate a good deal of past prosperity, to say the least; and it is difficult to see why labor should not fall back upon its accumulations, when times are hard, just as capital is compelled to do.

Judge Orvis occasionally expresses himself very freely, when he thinks that a jury fails to discharge its duty according to the law and the evidence. He recently held court in Cambria county, and in assessing the costs upon a party of defendants who had been acquitted of riot, administered the following stinging rebuke to the jury for their verdict of acquittal. He warned the defendants against rowdyism or a repetition of their offense, and said: "If you do, you will scarcely find twelve men in Cambria county so utterly oblivious of their oaths as jurors, as to bring in a verdict in your favor. In the light of the testimony adduced, this is a verdict unfit to be made."

The project of forming a new county out of parts of Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Centre and Huntingdon counties is again being agitated. The area of the proposed district is indicated by the following proposed distribution. From Cambria county, take White township, Clearfield county, Gulich, Beccaria, Woodward, Decatur, Boggs, Morris and Graham townships; Centre county, Rush, Huston, Worth and Taylor townships, and from Blair county, Snyder and Antis—fourtiesn townships in all. The scheme does not meet with much favor with the people, but some of the politicians are actively pushing it.

There is a great deal of complaint among Republicans as to Don Cameron's incapacity. The fact is much used against him, that on Tuesday last, when Senator Wallace made a raking charge on the Republican party of this State—its corruption and frauds—Don Cameron declined to repel the assault of his colleague, and slipped into one of the Senate cloak rooms to avoid appearances. The poor man couldn't make a speech, and was wise in not attempting it. Blaine of Maine, came to the rescue, and supplied the deficiency. But there is a humiliation to Republicans of the State in having a representative in the Senate unable to face the music of debate in their own defence.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs official information of the condition of affairs in Afghanistan. The Ameer has withdrawn from the country, and will seek Russian protection and place his case before a European Congress, which will hardly meet to pass upon it. His son, Yakoob Khan, is left in charge having been sworn to administer affairs as his father should direct. The Ameer left Cabul for St. Petersburg, December 13th. The English victory appears to be complete.

The business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for eleven months of 1878, as compared with the same period of 1877, shows an increase in gross earnings of $755,685, and a decrease in expenses of $591,047—an increase of net earnings of $1,346,732. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for eleven months of 1878 shows a surplus over all liabilities of $47,809, being an increase over the same period in 1877 of $235,345.

The senatorial elections were held in France last Sunday and the monarchical party has met with a severe defeat, and a great Republican victory, all the retiring Senators of that party having been re-elected, while the places of all but 14 of the 47 retiring Conservatives have been filled by Republicans also, so that they will have a majority in the Senate of about 56.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

London, January 3.—A Dundee correspondent, writing last night, said a fresh snow-storm had begun in Scotland. It was not unlikely that there would be a renewal of the railway blockade in the North. The frost was keen as ever, and the air piercingly cold. All out-door labor, which had been partially resumed, had again been interrupted.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the rivers continue to rise in consequence of the rapid thaw, the Rhone, Saone and Loire being among the rivers principally affected. The Aube has overflowed its banks in the direction of Nogent.

In the twelve months ending November 30, 1877, we exported $15,834,214 more gold and silver coin than we imported. In the corresponding period ending November 30, 1878, we imported $1,517,674 more than we exported.

A PRISONER CONFESSES TO HAVING MURDERED NINE PERSONS IN THREE YEARS

Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1878.

A special despatch from Steubenville, Ohio, says Stephen D. Richards, who is in jail in that place charged with the murder of the Harelson family at Kearney, Neb has made a full confession, acknowledging the commission of nine murders within the last three years.

His first murder was committed near Sand Hills, Neb., where he had an altercation with a man unknown to him and shot him through the head. The next was that of Mrs. Harelson and three children, in October last. He met Mrs. Harelson in jail, she having been arrested on a charge of aiding her husband to escape justice. When Richards was released he visited Mrs. Harelson, remaining two weeks, when he concluded to murder her and take charge of her farm, which he had premises. He broke her jaw and smashed in the back of her skull with a smoothing iron, then killed her two older children with the same instrument, and seizing her babe dashed its head against the floor. He then gave out Mrs. Harelson had gone to Texas to join her fugitive husband. Suspicion was, however, aroused, and search being made the bodies were found under a straw stack, whereupon Richards fled.

Before the Harelson murder Richards was assisting a Swede, named Peter Anderson, in putting up a building. Anderson told some neighbors he believed that Richards had poisoned him. The neighbors called the next day, but Anderson could not be found, Richards was in possession of Anderson's horses and wagon, while the neighbors were searching the house he made his escape. Richards admits he killed Anderson with a hammer. He says he committed two other murders, but refuses to give the names of the victims.

The Sheriffs of Kearney and Buffalo counties take Richards to Nebraska today. They think he is a member of an organized gang of outlaws and cut-throats in that region.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The January Number of this favorite periodical commences a new volume, and now is the time, therfore to subscribe for 1879. It has powerful claims for public patronage; it is ably conducted; the literature is of the highest order and it is the cheapest and most comprehensive magazine, probably, in the world. The present number is remarkably interesting, opening with an elaborate, descriptive article, beautifully illustrated, entitled, "British Royalty in America." There are pleasing Christmas tales—"Three Christmas Eves in Ethel Clinton's Life," "Margaret Arnold a Christmas," and "The Captain's Christmas Wedding." "Norman Desborough's Son," a powerful serial story by Benedict is continued; and there are also several short stories of great merit. "A Visit to Whittier, with Original Sketches," by Sir Randall Roberts is peculiarly interesting; as is also an article by Lady Blanche Murphy, "The Sea Fisheries of Modern Europe," largely illustrated. Prof C. A. Joy has an admirable, illustrated article on "The Industrial Applications of Solar Heat"; there are poems by Eliza Cook and other popular poets; and a miscellany embracing a large variety of subjects, entertaining and instructive. There are 128 quarto pages, over 60 illustrations, and a beautiful colored frontispiece, "The Bedouin and his Dying Steed." The subscription is only $3 a year, postpaid, and single copies 25 cents. If our readers desire a delightful, entertaining and highly instructive monthly visitor for the coming year, they cannot do better than subscribe for Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

London, January 3, 1879.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Ismid says a thirty-eight ton gun burst during practice on the British man-of-war Thunderer. The vessel's turret was destroyed. Seven men were killed and forty wounded.

Great distress prevails in Switzerland. There are six thousand unemployed persons in Geneva.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

We publish the following because the experiment may be safely tried, and it is worth trying. Diphtheria is becoming a dreadful scourge, and the writer of what is here said saw the working of this cure in the hands of an English physician, at a time when the disease was prevalent in an English town. Speaking of the physician's application, the writer says:

All he took with him was powder of sulphur, and a quill, and with these he cured every case without exception. He put a spoonful of the flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water.—When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger! Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommends the swallowing of it.—In extreme cases in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow the gargle, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrank to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it in a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes with doors and windows shut. The plan of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head and chest.

—Sleepless nights and cheerless days will be prevented if you use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to induce sleep and compose are for the baby. Price 15 cents.

ADDRESS OF THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

To the Democratic Voters of Centre County:

At the Democratic county convention held in September, 1877, the delegates saw proper to select me to serve in the position of Chairman of the County Committee for the year 1878. I accepted the position in good faith, determined to discharge the duties and meet the responsibilities of the situation to the best of my abilities, and with the single purpose of promoting the welfare and success of our party. When I entered upon the discharge of these duties one year ago, I did not anticipate an unusually exciting campaign, nor any unusual disaffection or factiousness in the party; and now in looking back over the past year, I can confidently assert that nothing which I, as Chairman of the County Committee did, is to any degree chargeable with this disaffection and factiousness which exhibited themselves during the year.

It is true that very large county and district tickets were to be nominated and elected, and there were many candidates for every nomination. The canvass prior to the delegate election was long, zealous and unfortunately, in some instances, bitter. The consequence was that when the nominations were made there were a large number of disappointed aspirants, who, in many instances, had become bitter against their successful competitors, and some of whom felt unwilling to acquiesce in the decision of the convention. The number of candidates who thus violated their pledge to submit to the rules of the party, was fortunately very small; most of the gentlemen who failed to make the nominations they respectively asked cheerfully and zealoutly supported the entire ticket thus proving themselves worthy of the future confidence and support of the party.

I would suggest that the party, as far as practicable, discountenance the custom which has become so prevalent in the last few years, of candidates canvassing the county for weeks before the delegate election. It is a great expense and loss of time to the candidates, and a source of infinite annoyance to the people, while in many instances the candidates when thus travelling over the country, are not satisfied merely advocating their own claims, but spend their time in deprecating the claims and assailing the character of other candidates, thus laying the foundation for general dissatisfaction with the ticket when nominated. The announcement of the candidacy of a person in the newspaper of the county should be sufficient. Whether a standing rule of the party upon the subject would be advisable, I am not prepared to say.

The existence of the Greenback organization as a third party in this county, drawing as it did some four or five hundred votes from our party, came near leaving us in the minority, and gave a chance to the opposition wherever they would unite, to elect their candidates. The republicans were willing to seize the opportunity and sacrifice all their pretended principles for the mere purpose of defeating the democratic ticket. They thus supported the Greenback candidate for Congress, for Senator, for Assembly and for County Treasurer; but owing to the general zeal and fidelity of our people, this combination failed to carry the county for anything. Yet this combination of honest-money republicans, with inflation repudiationists was trying enough when aided by the treasen of a few pretended democrats, and by a corrupt use of money to defeat our candidate for Congress. That these allies of the enemy, who have heretofore acted and received support and recognition from our party, will hereafter be recognized and treated as they deserve, I have an abiding confidence.

To the corps of able young speakers who canvassed the county, and to the many other zealous and faithful democrats who aided the assiduous labors of the campaign I am under many obligations. To the members of the vigilance committees of the sub districts, and to most of the members of the county committee, I return my sincere thanks for their very efficient labors. The very few members of the county committee who betrayed the trust reposed in them by the party they profess to belong to, and treacherously gave aid and assistance to the enemy, I leave to the future tender mercies of the party, and to the pangs of their own consciences.

Having, fellow-democrats, discharged to the best of my abilities, the trust you reposed in me for the allotted term, I gladly resign it into the hands of my duly appointed successor, and bespeak for him your earnest support and confidence.

J. P. GEPHART,
Chairman.

Bellefonte, Dec 31, 1878.

INTENSELY COLD.

At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 2d, the thermometer indicated as follows: Breckenbridge, Minn., 20 below zero, Albany 15 above, Boston 29 above, Buffalo 7 above, Chicago 9 below, Cleveland 9 below, Detroit 2 below, Louisville 3 above, Milwaukee 14 below, Madison, Wis. 12 below, Pittsburg 12 below, Leavenworth 3 below, St. Louis 1 above, Rochester 8 above.

Yanktown, D. T, January 2.—The mercury went down to 25 degrees below zero last night, the coldest since 1862.

St. Paul, January 2.—Various thermometers registered 20 to 30 degrees below zero last night.

Springfield, Ill., January 2.—The thermometer this morning at seven o'clock marked 20 degrees below zero. It is reported to the State Board that fruit trees and peach trees especially have been greatly injured in this vicinity.

Watertown, N. Y., January 2.—Another great snow storm and high wind prevailed all day along nearly the entire length of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. Eighteen inches of snow has fallen. Railroad cuts are full. Trains are all abandoned.

Oswego, January 2.—The snow which commenced to-day has increased in violence and all railroads leading to the city are again blockaded. No attempts are being made to-night to start trains.

Detroit, Mich., January 2.—The weather has again become very cold, the thermometer at 10 o'clock being 13 degrees below zero.

St. Louis, January 2.—To-day was the coldest of the season, the mercury ranging from six to ten degrees below zero and still sinking to night. Dispatches from Western Missouri, Kansas and Central and Southern Illinois note extremely cold weather, the mercury everywhere being several degrees below zero. In some places it fell to more than twenty degrees below, and two or three deaths by freezing are reported.

THE FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Centre County, Pa.—Centre Hall, Dec 21, 1878. The Annual meeting of the Members and election of 12 Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of D. Moyer, at Centre Hall, on Monday January 13, 1879, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members generally are requested to attend

D. F. LUSE, HENRY KELLER,
Sec'y. Pres't.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county No. 258, Nov T. 1877. Lev. Fa. No 113, Aug T. 1878

Bellefonte B and L. Association vs. Ruh and Gault.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Ruhl and Gault, to and among those legally entitled thereto will attend to his duties at the office of Alexander & Bower, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 13th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., of which all parties take notice.

H. A. McKEE,
Auditor.

19 dc 3t.

—The Lock Haven Democrat says: "Depositors in Lock Haven National Bank will please take notice that a dividend of ten per cent. has been ordered to the Comptroller of the Treasury to be paid to them, which they can get by calling at the bank. This will put about $26,000 in circulation. This dividend will make forty per cent. that has been paid to depositors."

The Chicago post-office was destroyed by fire on 4.

SPECIAL OFFER.

FOR 1879.

We will pay the Postage and send The New York

Weekly World,

An Eight Page Newspaper,

From Now Until January 1st, 1880, FOR ONE DOLLAR,

50 Cents for Six Months, OR 10 Cents to January 1, 1879.

Now is the time to FORM CLUBS.

Read the following:

TO CLUB AGENTS.—An extra copy for club of ten, separately addressed. The Semi Weekly World for club of twenty, separately addressed. The Daily World for club of fifty, separately addressed.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Send Post Office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills sent by mail will be at risk of sender.

Addition to club lists may be made at any time in the year at the above rates.

Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders to "THE WORLD," 12dec4t 35 Park Row New York.

N. W YORK

Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News,

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving receipts for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest Fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the house-wife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

The interests of

Skilled Labor

Are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded.

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets. Crops, Merchandize, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal, and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time

THE NEW YORK HERALD in a weekly form, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address, NEW YORK HERALD, Broadway & Ann St., New York.

19 dc 4t

WM. WOLF.

New Goods

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico

are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

WM. WOLF.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 24, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	6 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 a m
"	arr at	Keating	1 30 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila	7 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 50 p m
"	"	Montandon	4 03 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	5 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	6 30 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 46 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 50 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 35 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 50 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX.	leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 15 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 50 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	2 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	2 47 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	5 10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renovo	5 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	6 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	"	Montandon	12 18 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
PA LINE	leaves	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	9 55 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	2 40 p m

Par cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. E. E. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

W. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

—CHRISTMAS!—

Each succeeding year makes plainer the fact that there is a rapidly growing taste for Holiday Gifts, combining usefulness with beauty and correct taste.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have made very extensive preparations for supplying the prevailing taste, and have now on daily exhibition the largest stock of useful and beautiful articles ever placed on sale in Philadelphia. An examination will convince any one that almost every department of the house contains articles more appropriate for Christmas offerings than gifts of silver or gold.

All who find it inconvenient to visit Philadelphia, are cordially invited to make their selections and order their goods through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Of late the business transacted through this department has been so heavy as to necessitate the employment of additional help, but the perfect system in practice enables us to promptly answer every request for samples, and to fill at once every order in the most satisfactory manner.

Below we give a necessarily brief list of articles especially adapted for Holiday Gifts.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
COLD BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
HNDK RCHIEFS in FANCY BOXES. For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS.
RUFFLING AND SCARFS.
GENTS' NECKWEAR OF EVERY STYLE
FANCY HOSIERY.
SILK HOSIERY.
UNDERWEAR IN SILK, WOOL, CASHMERE AND MERINO. For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
GENT'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.
INDIA AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.
LADIES' COATS AND SUITS.
CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS.
BOYS' CLOTHING & OVERCOATS
INFANTS' OUTFITS.
NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS.
PIANO, TABLE AND ORGAN COVERS.
FINE DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
NAPKINS TO MATCH.
TOILET REQUISITES.
BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
EIDERDOWN QUILTS.
CARRIAGE LAP ROBES.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
JAPANESE LACQUER GOODS.
CELLULOID TOILET SETS.
POCKET BOOKS.
WRIST WARMERS.
GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.
FANS, ETC.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.
DRESS GOODS.
PRINTS AND CRETONNES.
&C., &C., &C.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES

Twenty-Five Cent Dress Goods,

Especially Adapted for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Our greatly enlarged store room, this season, enables us to comfortably accommodate the many hundreds of our customers who may have heretofore found difficulty in getting waited upon at our crowded counters.

The price of everything is guaranteed to be absolutely the lowest.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

—HARDWARE!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Jan'y 9, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 Jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
F. A. FORKMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sec't. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P. of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sec't.

—For Pure Drugs go to Zeller's Drug store, Brockerhoff row. 14 nov 3m.

—Read Chairman Gephart's address.

—Sheriff Spangler, in this issue, publishes his first official document.

—What has not got its mouth at its head? A river.

—Sheriff Spangler has had his son Reuben sworn in as deputy. He is competent for the position.

—Mr. Wm. J. Hosterman, years ago well known as a merchant in Brushvalley, died at St. Louis, some weeks ago.

—If you have a cough, cold, or consumption, get Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar and honey.

—Good advice in cold weather—in all kinds of weather—buy your groceries at Sechler's, where they keep the best.

—It is conceded by all that the Howe machine is the most durable machine made.

—Farmers always wish to learn things to their interest—they can get the highest cash price for grain by taking it to L. L. Brown, successor to Shortlidge.

—Christmas is over and done with. There will not be another Christmas until Dec. 25, 1879—which will be a long time for the little stocking brigade to wait.

—The commissioners, (old board) have elected Capt. Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, mercantile appraiser for 1879. A good appointment.

—Wm. H. Ripka, millwright, has changed his residence from Lewistown to Reiser, Mifflin county, and continues in his trade.

—One day last week while Jacob Breon, of Penn township, was taking out ice on Krtle's dam, he fell in and got a severe ducking.

—The new board of commissioners have re-elected Henry Beck, as their clerk and C. M. Bower as attorney. All competent for the positions.

—Wm. Harter, of Aaronsburg, while getting out sawlogs a short time ago, by a mis-stroke with the axe cut off the index finger of his left hand, near the first joint.

—The best coal sold in this county, you find at L. L. Brown's near the Bellefonte depot, where farmers get the highest cash price for all kinds of grain.

—Gov. Hartranft has appointed John I. Rankin Justice of the Peace, in place of J. P. Gephart, our present representative Allow us to congratulate you, John.

—The Centre county Pomona Grange will meet at Centre Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 14th. Three sessions, 10 a. m., 2, and 7 p. m. LEONARD RHONE.

—If you want the best and freshest drugs and medicines, go to Green's, in the Bush house block, where are also kept fancy and toilet articles.

—The newly elected county officers have all been sworn in. They are as good and honest a set of men as can be selected in the county

—Sheriff Spangler now occupies the public house on the hill back of the court house. His flitting left our town last Monday, accompanied by quite a number of his old neighbors.

—Thursday night and Friday morning, 3rd, we suppose was the coldest weather we have yet had in this section. At about 6 a. m. the mercury stood 14 below zero, with fierce winds all the time.

—Our neighbor across the street, Jacob Harpster, was fortunate enough to kill two wild turkeys on 28 ult., making three shot by him this season. We'd hate to be a wild turkey when Jake's about.

—On last Friday morning the thermometer stood 17 below zero in the would be borough of Millheim. We wonder how the Journal man could keep those big feet from congealing.

— E. M. Leitzel, writes us from Dodge county, Neb., Dec. 19. Times are hard in this part of the country; hogs, live, at 1,90 per hundred; wheat .50; oats 15; corn .12; potatoes .20; Mr. L. intends to leave that section.

—The new Howe is admitted to be the king of sewing machines—it sets all others in the shade. Don't buy any other until you have tried the new Howe.

—WANTED, a reliable agent in each twp. in Centre county, to sell the Summit Stove-Pipe Shelf and Stand. Handiest thing out. Every body wants it. Price $1.50. F. P. VONADA, Madisonburg, Pa, 9jan3t

—Mr. G. P. Gentzel, of Zion, brings up the rear and beats all—he killed a hog not quite 15 months old that dressed 600 pounds. This porker was a cross between Chester white and Poland China. The band can serenade Mr. Gentzel.

—To start the New Year right, and on sound business principles, you want to buy your groceries at Sechler's where you get 'em best, freshest and cheapest. Just try it—it's no hoax. Hundreds of families are saving money in just this way.

—Wanted—the fellow who predicted this would be a mild winter. When last heard of he was as far south as Richmond and still pressing on for a warmer climate. At Baltimore he purchased an overcoat, and at Richmond he was snow-balled by naughty boys. If we can get his address, will kindly inform him how mercury stood at Centre Hall, on 2nd.

—A boy named Andy Dubbs, aged about 18, living some three miles from here, had a narrow escape from freezing to death on Christmas night. Accompanied by a companion named Yeager, he started for home in the afternoon, and when about half way, Dubbs being intoxicated, was unable to proceed, and Yeager had to leave him in the fields and proceed to Alfred Hosterman's for assistance. It was after dark when Dubbs was found insensible and his legs frozen. It is feared that he will be crippled for life in his feet. Another warning against the use of strong drink.

—L. L. Brown, at the depot, Bellefonte, gives the best Cash prices for all kinds of grain, and sells coal low as any other dealer in this county, if not lower.

—Go to Brown's, near the depot, with your grain, you get the highest prices there. He keeps the cheapest coal, and all kinds.

—Try the Howe before you get any other sewing machine—A. C. Moore, agent, Milesburg, will give you one on trial.

—If you want the best fitting and cheapest shirt in the State, or any other clothing, go to the Eagle Clothing hall, there's the place where you get it.

—Ask for Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, if you suffer from coughs or affections of the throat. The best remedy out.

—MASONIC INSTALLATION.—On Saturday night of last week the newly elected officers of Old Fort Lodge, No. 537, F. and A. M., located in this place were installed with the usual appropriate ceremonies, as follows: W. M., Jno. J. Arney; S. W., James A. Keller; J. W., W. A. Krise; Treasurer, D. C. Keller; Sec'y, C. F. Herlacher; S. D., W. Sheop; J. D., J. Rishel; Chaplin, J. H. M'Cormick; Pursuivant, Dr. J. F. Alexander; S. M of C., J. T. Lee; J. M. of C., J. Auman.

F. Potts Green, P. M. of Bellefonte Lodge, No 268, acted as installing officer, in the performing of which duty he was assisted by J. L. Spangler, P. M., D. S. Keller, S. W., and W. C. Heinle, all of No. 268, and W. R. Camp, W. M., of Milroy Lodge, No. 402.

At the close of the exercises the Master and Wardens invited the members and visiting brethern to the Methodist Festival where an oyster supper had been prepared for them.

It was throughout a very pleasant affair.

—At the State Grange that met in Bellefonte resolutions were adopted to petition the Legislature to pass necessary legislation to do away with unnecessary discrimination in freight. They also ask that the State Grange be represented on the State Board of Agriculture, and recommend the Pennsylvania State College to the patronage of the Patrons of Husbandry.

—On account of the extreme cold weather on last Thursday evening, Jan. 3, a large number of people were hindered from going to the Jubilee Concert, held in the M. E. church at Centre Hall; but in order to satisfy all, the concert will be repeated on Friday evening, Jan. 10, with additional songs, charming to listen to. The Jubilee Singers are the best troupe travelling, as concert singers. Admission 15 cts; children under 12 years, 10 cts. Oysters will be served in the chapel, during the entire evening.

—Mr. A. Shannon, esq., writes us from Lena, Ill., Dec. 28: Have fine sleighing which commenced three weeks ago, and if the present state of the atmosphere continues, we will have sleighing on the 4th of July next. Since last Sunday morning mercury ranged from zero to 20° below. Times are pretty snug here, produce of all kinds low. Wheat 70c; oats 14c; rye 35c; corn 17c; Hogs $2@2.10, and everything else in proportion. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, Theodore Tilton will orate to us. Subject, Hesrt's Ease.

—There is no use mincing matters and keeping back the truth—let it go right out to the world that any Clothing you buy at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall, is cheaper than any you buy elsewhere. He is bound to keep ahead even if he loses money by it, and we know he does lose sometimes, but we never knew a customer to lose—"and if you don't believe, we'll bet you fifty cents."

—Blind man's buff is of Grecian origin, and is mentioned by Plutarch. In Pennsylvania Dutch it is called, "Blindmeisle," and no doubt nearly every reader of the Reporter has played it in the days when apple-butter parties were so common.

—There is but one verdict, and that is that in thirty-three years Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has never failed to cure a Cough, Cold or General Hoarseness. At Drug stores. Price 25 cents; five bottles, $1.

—Catechetical instriction in Geo. Valley Lutheran Church, Saturday a week, (18th) at 2 o'clock, p. m. PASTOR.

—List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1879:

Mrs. Rachael Merrit 1, P. F. Durst 1, Mr. Will H. Everhart 1, Ag't Adams' Express Co. 1.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. J. A. RUESMAN, P. M

—A little son of Wm. Ehrhard was wounded in the hand the other day, while he and a comrad were handling a pistol. Don't fool with that kind of insects.

—Since Tuesday the weather has been more moderate.

SAMUEL MILES GREEN.

The Death of an Eminent Pennsylvanian With a Notable Ancestry.

The funeral of General Samuel Miles Green, who died at his residence on Buffalo Run, Centre Co., on Saturday, 21, ult., took place from the Presbyterian Church at Bellefonte on Monday afternoon. He was a grandson of Colonel Samuel Miles, who commanded one of the ridle batallions in the revolution and was captured at Long Island. August 27, 1776; subsequent Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and Mayor of Philadelphia. He was born at his grandfather's iron works, near Milesburg, April 13, 1797, and was, therefore, in the 82d year of his age. He studied law with Hon. John Blanchard and was admitted to the bar cotemporary with the late Hon. H. S. Wilson, John G. Miles, Esq., etc. Shortly after he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Clearfield county, whence he removed to Meadville. In 1834 he abandoned the practice of law and became manager at Centre Iron Works, whence he removed to Barre, in Huntingdon county, carrying on the iron works there until 1875, when he sold out and retired to his farm. His wife, nee Rachael Dorsey, died some years since. He was a man of handsome presence, very hospitable and sociable, with manners of the old school of gentlemen, and was highly esteemed by his very large circle of acquaintance.

—Gen. Miles Green was the father of druggist F. P. Green, of Bellefonte.

CO. INSTITUTE.

The Centre Co. T. Inst. assembled at Bellefonte on Tuesday morning 24 and called to order by Prof. Meyer. Miss Laura Graham, of Bellefonte, was elected to a vacancy in the office of vice president. Prof. Weirick was re-elected roll-clerk, having preven so efficient at the previous In-titute.

Prof. Buckhout, of the State College, was introduced and spoke upon the subject of Natural Science. In the afternoon session Miss Weaver, Miss Weston and Mr. Foreman were chosen critics. Mr Newcomer read a paper, subject, Transposition of the Scale, in music, after which Prof Buckhout resumed his treatise on Natural Science.

At the evening session Prof. Schaeffer delivered an interesting lecture, subject, Education among the Greeks and Romans, drawing a comparison between the two and in favor of the Greeks

On Christmas moraing Prof Buckhout again continued his remarks upon Nat Science.

Prof. Stahr, of Lancester, followed on the subject of Mental Science, and was followed by Mr. Harpster who read a paper on a practical subject, School-room Deficiencies, followed by remarks by Gramly, Moyer, and others.

In the afternoon Prof. Buckhout again touched upon his subject.

Prof. Krise, of Centre Hall, then followed, his topic being Primary Teaching, upon which he laid much stress and importance: his paper was able and well received.

Prof. Sam'l M. Emerick read a highly interesting treatise upon Moral Training, which was favorably received and called up further remarks by various members of the Institute.

At the evening session Prof. Stahr lectured upon The Results and Tendencies of Modern Science.

Thursday morning Prof. Buckhout discoursed upon Botany showing by charts the origin of plants from seeds, and drew upon the blackboard forms of familiar plants, with interesting explanations.

Prof. Schaeffer followed upon the Different Systems of Notation, upon which Prof. Stahr followed on Mental Science.

In the evening Wallace Bruce lectured upon Robert Burns. This lecture is highly spoken of by all and created a very favorable impression in favor of Mr. Bruce.

Prof. Shultz, on Friday, read a paper in favor of the state paying for all school books. We do not think the taxpayer will so soon get to that way of thinking—people who pay for their books will know the value of taking care of them, which would not be the case if they were furnished at the public expense. For those too poor to buy books for their children, a guarded enactment to furnish them at public expense might not be objectionable.

A memorial was then read by the committee appointed to prepare the same upon the death of two deceased members, Mr. David Bollinger, of Aaronsburg, and Miss Caldwell of the other side of the county.

This was followed by a report of the general committee on resolutions, which wound up that the same be printed in the Bellefonte papers. How high toned some country fellows will become when they get into a big town. The attendance of teachers was large. All the sessions were opened with prayer and music, and a spirit of good will prevailed throughout. The lectures by the distinguished gentlemen from abroad were rich literary treats and highly appreciated. The Institute was a success throughout

MADISONBURG.

Last week it was cold enough to hug the stove.

Christmas was too cold for enjoyment and on New Year's ice sawing and haul ing was going on. In the evening a party of youngsters went to Millheim

On last Saturday Mr. John Shafer, farmer, lost his best mare. She was let out to water, and was running around in the yard; but in a short time she was found dead. It is supposed that she ran against something and broke her skull, at least her skull was found fractured.

Prof. C. L. Gramley has a singing class here which he will teach for a few months

Mr. Emerick has left us and moved to Wolf's stand, east of Rebersburg.

The Evan. Sabbath School has started a Bible reading class.

The Brushvalley girls always read the weather probabilities; first in order to see how the weather will be the coming Saturday night; then carry wood in accordingly.

When speaking of a person's faults pray don't forget your own. Remember that persons who live in glass houses should not throw stones. GERELY.

A HEAVY WEDDING.

A few weeks ago at Farmers Mills, there took place a wedding which deserves more than the mere ephemeral *word-of-mouth* notice. We were not fortunate enough to see the *heavy table* of good things, but a friend told us of some heavy ladies present. Four of the lady guests aggregated *ten hundred and fourteen pounds*. When we heard this *fleshy* story we mentally congratulated ourselves that we did not get a bid—to that affair. Where would our small bodily presence have been under the shadow of such a mountain of flesh Who can beat that wedding in weighty guests? F.

—The Festival held in the Evangelical Church, in Millheim, on Christmas evening, was a grand success. Before dark the people commenced gathering in, and long before the hour of opening had arrived the house was packed full. The seats and aisles were so full that it was almost impossible to get through. The Festival was held in the interest of the Evangelical Sunday School of Millheim. Two trees had been placed in the church, and both were groaning under the load of gifts they had to bear. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens which also added to the beauty of the occasion. The exercises were opened with music followed with prayer by Rev. C. F. Dieninger, who also delivered a short but interesting address, principally to the little folks; explaining to them the meaning of Christmas &c. He was followed by Hon. W. K. Alexander who addressed himself more to parents, showing them the great crimes they were committing and causing to be committed, by not inducing their children to go to Sabbath school. Both addresses were good, short and to the point. The exercises were interspersed with music, Miss. H. Theresta Lanich, presiding at the organ. The order was as good as could be expected under the circumstances. Many persons could not be seated, consequently they were restless, causing more or less noise. Upon the whole all passed off harmoniously, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Let Christmas come again. OBSERVER.

To cure hams.—Take the hams as soon as cut, lay on a dry shelf, take one tablespoonful of saltpetre to a ham and rub thoroughly on the fleshy side of the ham; as soon as dissolved the next day rub all over with dry salt, in the bone and every crevice; after rubbing two or three times, they are ready for smoking; cover well, and hang up to dry.

A young woman is said by the London World to have argued, in the midst of a dinner party discussion of Brigham Young's death, that the principles of Mormonism ought to be reversed. "Times," she said, "are so bad, and fashions so expensive, that it is absurd for one man to have four or five wives; whereas, if each woman had four or five husbands, see how much cheaper it would be for each husband, and how much better wives could dress."

CAUTION.—Having purchased the following personal property at constable's sale as the property of Amos Koch, of Gregg township, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure All persons are cautioned against meddling with the same, namely: One Cooking Stove, 2 pairs Bedsteads, 1 doz. Chairs, 1 Table, Meal Chest Clock, Doughtray, 1 Horse, 1 Spring Hay and Corn, Bridle and Harness, 1 Cow, 1 Pig, and Iron Kettle, together with all defendant's property. JOHN COLDRON.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Levari Facias* and *Venditioni exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, Jan. 25, A. D., 1879, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situated in the village of Port Matilda, Worth township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot late of Geo. W. Hasson, deceased, on the east by an alley, on the south by plank road street, and on the west by High street, the same being a corner lot and containing on High street 60 feet, and extending back along Plank road street about 200 feet. Thereon erected a large stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. D. Cummings.

No. 2.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Boalsburg, Harris township, Centre co., bounded and described as follows: On the east by Mill street, on the south by street, on the west and north by grave yard, containing ½ acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story brick Church building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Zion's church, of the Evangelical Luth. congregation at Boalsburg.

No. 3

All the right, title and interest of said defendants, in and to that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Liberty township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post on north bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence by lands of the heirs of Samuel Bechdel, deceased, north 40°, west 367 perches to a post, thence along lands of Michael Schad, east 78 perches to a post, thence south 40°, east 378 perches to Bald Eagle Creek, thence up the said creek by its several courses to the place of beginning, containing about 100 acres and allowance, being the same tract of land surveyed to F. D. Ligget by John Liggel, on the 24th day of August, 1864. Thereon erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendants in that certain tract of unseated land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, surveyed under a warrant granted to Wm. Hayes, containing 400 acres more or less.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendants in the certain tract of unseated land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, surveyed under a warrant granted to John or Christian Nestlerode, containing 200 acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benj. Ligget and F. D. Ligget

All the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Snowshoe township, Centre county, adjoining lands of A. C. Hinton, John G. Hazzle and lands of the Snowshoe Land Association, containing 15 acres more or less: about 12 acres cleared and under fence, without any other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sarah P. Chrissman.

No. 6.

The following described building and lot of ground, to wit: The said building is situate on the south side of Lamb street in the borough of Bellefonte, on a lot fronting on Lamb street, and bounded on the west by lot of D. M. Butts, on south by an alley, and east by lot of James Campbell, said building is a two-story plank frame house, about 20 feet in front and 18 feet deep. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David A. Kennedy, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

No. 7.

The following building and lot of ground, to wit: Said building located in the borough of Bellefonte, on the south side of Linn street, in said borough, on a lot adjoining ground of James Armor on the east, and Lamb street on the south, a three foot street on the west, and Linn street on the north, and is a two-story frame house, thirty-two feet front on Linn street, and twenty feet in depth, and a two-story kitchen, a back building 16 by 15 feet. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Monroe Armor, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

No. 7.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Harris township, Centre county, bounded on the north by Nittany mountain, and the Valentine heirs, on the east by lands of John S. Bosl, on the south by lands of John Ross, and on the west by lands of Jas. M. Ross, containing 99 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a large brick dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings; about seventy-five acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. D. Ross.

No. 8

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the Brisbin property, on the east by an alley, on the west by Friend's church property, and on the west by the Harris estate, containing about two acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, 2 two-story school buildings, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the Bellefonte Academy.

No. 9.

All the right, title and interest of Peter Weber in and to that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Phillipsburg, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of Richard Hays and others, on the east by North Second street, on the south by lot of Robert Lloyd, and on the west by North Front street, fronting on the said North Front street about 60 feet, and extending back 240 feet to said North Second street. Thereon erected one one-and-a-half story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Weber.

No. 10.

All those two lots of ground situate in Bellefonte, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: One thereof bounded on the north by 30 feet of Bishop street, on the west by lot of J. B. Butts 200 feet, south by Logan at 20 feet, east by lot of D. Woodring 200 feet. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house. Another thereof bounded north by turnpike, on the east by the heirs of Harris, decd., south by Valentines. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, etc. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Brown.

No. 11.

All that certain tract of land, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, bounded on the north by lands of James S. Krape, on the east by lands belonging to the estate of Daniel Eckel and Andrew Houseman, on the south by lands of Thomas E. Patton and Henry Snyder, and on the west by lands of Jonathan Musser and Henry Bloom, containing 104 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two story brick house, bank barn, and other outbuildings; all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. D. Ross.

No. 12.

All that certain building and lot of ground, to wit: Said building two stories high, having a front of twenty-seven feet, and a depth of sixteen feet. Situate on a certain lot of ground in Rush township, Centre county, bounded on the south-west by lands of Atherton heirs, on the south-east by Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike, on the north-east by lot of Robert Stevenson, and on the north-west by lands of Peter Schmidt. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Leander Steinrook.

No. 13.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Spring township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a pine tree on the south-east corner of Samuel Rote's lot on road leading to Perdeau's farm, thence along said road north 61°, east sixteen perches to a stake, thence north 29°, west 10 perches to a stake or stone, thence south 61°, east sixteen perches to a stake on north-east corner of Samuel Rote's lot, thence along said lot south 29°, east 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. H. Cox.

No. 14.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Philipsburg borough, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of L. G. Lingle, on the east by South Fourth street, on the south by lot of C. G. Herlinger, and on the west by South Centre street fronting on the said South Centre street 66 feet, and extending back 240 feet to said South Fourth street. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of L. A. Shearer.

No. 15.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Potter township, Centre county, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Mulbarger, on the east by lands of Joseph Strum, on the south by lands of John Wagner, and on the west by lands of Wm. Mulbarger, containing about 1 acres more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, small barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Jordon.

No. 16.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, bounded on the north by Church alley, on the east by lot of H. K. Hicks, on the south by Linn street, and on the west by lot of George Potter, fronting on said Linn street 66 feet, and extending back 200 feet to said Church alley. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas A. Hicks.

Terms Cash. No deeds will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
9 jan 3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Murray, late of College township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement.

Claims can be presented to either of the undersigned. J. D. MURRAY,
WM. A. MURRAY
Executors.

LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License, in the office of the clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county, and that application will be made to the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same.

James L. Delong, Liberty twp., Tavern.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

The Fall Season for the year 1878 is now opening and a New and EXCELLENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODs IS COMING IN

AT GUGGENHEIMER & CO.'S, CENTRE HALL, and which will be sold at LOWEST FIGURES. They have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. THEY HAVE *Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, Groceries, &c., at Lowest Prices.*

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO "PATRONIZE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS," INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY FROM HOME. GIVE US A CALL IMMEDIATELY. KEEPS THE BEST SOLE LEATHER—VERY CHEAP. ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER

NEWMAN King Clothtier of Centre county.

IS SELLING IS SELLING IS SELLING IS SELLING

Winter Suits $3.50. Over Coats $2.50. Underwear 20c. Boots $1.75.

AND EVERY THING ELSE LOW IN PROPORTION.

Challenge the County to Beat my PRICES and QUALITY,

AND SHOW AS LARGE A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS I HAVE. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST CLASS TAILORS AT VERY LOW PRICES

3 Oct 6m.

Castoroil, besides being an excellent dressing for leather, renders it vermin proof. It should be mixed, say half and half, with tallow or other oil. Neither rats, roaches, nor other vermin will attack leather so prepared.

The following is the Germantown Telegraph's simple remedy for frost bites Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable, but let no artificial heat touch it; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hogs' lard and gun powder, rubbed together until it forms a paste, and in less than twenty-four hours the frozen part will be well.

MARRIED.

On Jan. 2. at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. R. Fischer, James Scholl and Emma R. Weaver, both of near Farmer's Mills, Pa.

On 26 ult., by Rev. Wm. H. Stever, Mr Franklin B. Henny, of Larned, Paunee county, Ks., and Miss Irena D. Grove, of Potter twp.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. J. Tomlinson, assisted by Rev. A. Landis, Mr. C. L. Gramly to Miss A. Weaver, both of Reebarsburg, Centre county.

On the 26th ult., by the same, at the bride's residence in Millheim, Mr. J. L. Nogel, of Lewisburg, to Miss A. T. Musser, daughter of Wm. L. Musser.

On the 24 ult., by Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., Mr. Scott Bailey to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. James Glenn, all of College twp.

At the Baptist parsonage, by Rev. W. A. Biggart, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, Mr. George M. Fallory to Miss Emma Wian, both of Bellefonte, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Dec. 10th, 1878, by Rev. W. H. Dixon, Mr. J. P. Correll, of Easton, Pa., and Miss Beckie Swartz, of Hublersburg, Centre county, Pa.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. George P. Hartnell, Mr. Christian Grossner, to Miss Emma Bartholomew, all of Jacksonville, this county.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Rebersburg, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. P. Aurand, Mr. Wm P. Catherman of Millheim, and Miss Elizabeth Kreamer of Loganville.

At the same place, on the eve of Dec. 29, by the same, Mr. Perry F. Confer and Miss Mary M. Houtz, both of Miles twp., Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

In Siglerville, Mifflin county, Pa., of congestion of the liver, Jeremiah Grove, aged 40 years, 2 months and 1 day.

An appropriate sermon on the words "to die is gain" was delivered by Rev. J. W. White, of Milroy. Rev. S. G. Shannon made a few touching remarks going to be remembered The deceased was a son of James Grove, sr., of near Farmer's Mills, and for a number of years a resident in Pennsville. (Bellefonte papers please copy).

In Georges Valley, Dec 29, John Gensal, aged 83 years, 3 months and 2 days.

Departed this life in Lena, Ill., Dec 20, Mrs. Catherine Grossman, whose maiden name was Catherine Rhone, aged 81 yrs. 3 mos and 8 ds.

She was born in Centre county, Penn'a, was married to Jacob Grossman, who died Jan. 18, 1878, in his 82d year. She was the mother of 13 children, nine are still living. She left eighteen grand children. She was a sister to Mrs. Heshbarger of Hublersburg, and Mrs. Rishel of near Penn Hall, Pa., who departed this life within the last year. At the age of fifteen years she consecrated herself to Christ, and united with the Lutheran church, remaining a faithful, consistant member until her decease. Having moved into Stephenson county, Ill., near Lena, she and her husband were among those who secured the first preaching of the gospel by a Lutheran minister in the town of Lena, and was preached by their son-in-law, Rev. Immmoyer, while they and their family composed nearly the entire congregation. S

Oliver Boyd, son of Ira J. and Maria Walker, at Reberburg, Dec. 12 aged 6 years, 6 months and 1 day. Mr Walker lives in Stephenson county, Ill. He with his family, wife, son and daughter, came east about the 1st of Dec. to visit their friends. They were here but a few days when they learned by sad experience that in the midst of life with all its enjoyments we are in death, in that they have been bereft of an only son. Such are the ways of providence and our prayer should be "teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom;" for "thou turnest man to distraction, and say est, Return, ye children of men."

In Karthaus twp., Clearfield county, Dec. 30th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Adaline Gilliland, wife of Joseph Gilliland, aged about 32 years.

In Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., Dec. 22, Mrs. Alletha Heaton, wife of Enoch Heaton, aged 68 years, 7 months and 22 days.

In Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 20, Mr. Henry Kechler, aged 88 years.

On 25th ult., in Haines twp., Fanny Yearick, aged 63 years, 17 days.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1879, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The second partial account of Wm. Allison, jr., executors &c. of David Lamb, late of Marion twp., deceased.

2. The account of William Allisen, jr., guardian of Hannah Daughenbach, minor child of Jacob Daughenbaugh, late of Centre county, deceased.

3. The account of Dr. J. B. Leitzel, guardian of Martha J., Francis A., Percival H. and Esther M. Harshberger, minor children of Samuel Harshberger, late of Potter township, deceased.

4. The first and final account of J. W. Campbell, executor of &c of Samuel Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

5. The final account of Wm. W. Spangler, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of &c of Rev. Daniel Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased.

6. The account of J. S Dauberman and John Lucas, executors of &c of Hannah Daubenman, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by John Jordon, one of the executors.

7. The account of William Garner, administrator of &c of Samuel Garner, late of Harris township, deceased.

8. The final account of Joseph F. Williams, guardian of Newton Spotts, minor child of John Spotts, late of Huston township, deceased.

9. The second account of Jacob Strohm, guardian of David Kerr and Susannah Kerr, minor children of Daniel and Rebecca Kerr, Annie Zerby, John Kerr and Elmira Kerr, minor grand children of the said Daniel and Rebecca Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased.

10. The fourth and partial account of Peter Hoffer and Carrie E. Wolf, administrators of &c of Hon. S. S. Wolf, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by Peter Hoffer, one of the administrators.

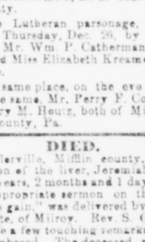
11. The account of John Rishel, guardian of Samuel Stover, a son of Catharine Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased, as filed by M. S. Rishel and Wm. F. Rearick, administrators of John Rishel, deceased.

12. The account of John Rishel, guardian of Mary Jane Smith (formerly Kesse), a minor child of William Kesse, late of Potter township, deceased.

13. The final account of John M. Furey, guardian of Sarah E. Stone, minor child of Joseph G. Stone, late of Spring township, deceased.

14. The account of Daniel Fleisher, executor of &c of Josiah Boyer, late of Potter township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Register.
9 jan



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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Germination of Seeds.

It is useless to expect healthy or prompt germination unless the proper condition be given the seeds planted. The amateur who, being told that portulacca and other minute seeds should be kept constantly moist, and, covering them six inches deep, growled because they did not sprout, was sadly in want of some first lessons in horticulture. Heat and moisture are necessary requisites to the germination of seeds. Very minute seeds, as lobelia and all that class, which require to be sown on or very near the surface, must be kept moist by artificial means. This every gardener knows, and every amateur should know—that no seeds need be planted deeper than about three times their diameter, to insure prompt and healthy growth, if the necessary heat and moisture be given. This heat should range at fifty to sixty degrees for all hardy plants, and from sixty to eighty for tender ones.

Another important thing to be kept in mind is that there must be contact of air with the seed in order to insure healthy growth. It is the oxygen of the air that quickens the vital force of the germ. The soil must be moderately light to insure the entrance of air to the earth, and hence the importance of preventing the soil from becoming crusted.

When seeds are started in pots or in boxes, we have never found a better plan, after sowing the seed in a good mold and at the proper depth, than to cover the pots or boxes with pieces of glass. This not only gives access to the sun's rays, and consequently heat, but the glass prevents the radiation of heat, and at the same time conserves moisture. It saves much watering, and the seed is kept in a more equable condition as to heat and moisture than by any other plan we have ever tried.

With vegetable seeds there is less difficulty than with flower seeds. They are generally of a size sufficient so the natural covering they require insures a moderate amount of moisture at all times. Parsley and some other minute seeds are exceptions. These should be sown at or very near the surface, and protected, if in a box, as we have designated. If in a hot-bed, all small seeds sown near the surface may be covered with a moist cloth economically. The seeds of flowering plants, however, need extra care when started in the dry air of the living-room. Nevertheless this is easily managed by paying attention to some simple rules, and the exercise of that common sense which every thinking person possesse.s.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Why Orchards Decay.

A correspondent writes to the *Grange Bulletin* as follows upon this subject:

The reply to this inquiry can be condensed into two words. To wit: injudicious management. To begin with, too many three, four and five-year-old trees have been planted. The rows have been too close together. In fact, so close have the trees throughout the West been planted, that when they have acquired their full size and spread of limb that the branches touch. The first step in the right direction will be to plant one and two year old trees not less than forty feet apart each way.

Another cause of failure that is overlooked, is the allowing of the soil beneath the trees to become nearly as solid and compact as a road bed. In this case the soil is nearly always destitute of humus on account of close pasturing, and it is no wonder the orchard starves. Not only must the orchard be fed with ashes, rotten chip manure, leaf mold, decayed leaves, rotten wood, broken bones, rasp ings of horns and parings of hoofs, animal hair of all kinds, tag locks and refuse wool, leather chips and shavings, but the soil beneath the branches and at the extremities of the roots must be loosened up so as to admit directly to them the rain that falls. Heavy clay soils, made impermeable by the tramping hoofs of animals month after month renders the soil water-proof beneath the trees. In dry climates where irrigation is a necessity, and the soil is a heavy clay, circular depressions are made about the tree to the depth of a foot at the extremities of the limbs, the depth being lessened as the stem of the tree is approached, and this space is then filled with sand and saturated with water and kept moist.

It will pay to loosen the soil beneath the trees on thousands of sterile knobs along the heads of water courses, and throw out some of the hard clay so as to form a horizontal elongated basin at each tree, to which should be returned the muck or mold found in the creek bottoms.

This work can be done in the winter. Let some one make a beginning. If no other way, then plow up the old orchard now—harrow the ground smoothly, plow a series of horizontal furrows along the hillside, so as to obstruct the flow of water at the roots of each tree. Top dress liberally with muck from the creek, decayed leaves and vegetable mold from the woods, and in February seed down heavily with red clover and orchard grass, and let these substances grow up, fall down and decay, year after year, and thin out the branches of the trees from the top down, and not from the bottom up, and the orchards that are now completely worthless will begin to be the most remunerative portion of the farm.

Health Hints.

DIGESTIBILITY OF MEATS.—The digestibility of different meats is according to the order in which they are here placed: First, mutton, then feathered fowl, venison, lamb, and beef last.

FOR BOILS.—The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours. Simple but efficacious.

WASH FOR THE MOUTH.—Dissolve a spoonful of black current jelly in half a cup of hot water, and add two lumps of sugar. Keep it in the mouth as long as possible, but do not swallow it. It will give relief when the tongue is dry or the mouth foul.

OATMEAL TEA FOR INVALIDS.—This is a good drink in sickness, as it both nourishes and refreshes. Put three tablespoonfuls of meal into a quart jug, with a small pinch of salt. Mix with a little cold water, and then fill up with boiling water, stirring briskly the while. Let it stand to settle, and use either hot or cold. This also makes a capital drink for the harvest or hay field, and the less salt put into it the better.

CROUP.—Croup requires prompt and vigorous treatment, or it may speedily prove fatal. On this account no mother ought ever to be without ipecacuanha wine in the house. Directly the metallic cough peculiar to the complaint is heard, give the child a teaspoonful every ten minutes till he vomits freely. He is then safe until medical aid can be procured. He should be kept in a warm room two or three days, and the simple cough medicine recommended for a child should be given him. As ipecacuanha quickly deteriorates in quality, a fresh supply should be obtained every three months. As long as the wine is clear, it is good; when it is thick, it is of no use.

The Bulk Silver Makes.

The new vault in the United States treasury, in New York, which has been prepared for the storage of silver dollars, is forty-eight feet in length, thirty feet in width and twelve feet in heighth. If every available inch should be packed solidly with 412½ grain dollars it would not hold far from forty million dollars. Every one knows that silver is bulky, but few persons are aware how bulky it is. A bag of 1,000 412½ grain dollars weighs 59 3-16 pounds avordupois. Accordingly 100,000 of these dollars weigh not far from three tons. If a merchant or banker having a payment of $80,000 to make is compelled by circumstances to pay with silver dollars, he would need a vehicle as strong and as large as an ordinary coal cart (made to carry a ton of coal) to transport them, and if this should be heaped up no more than 32,000 silver dollars could be loaded on it.

NECROLOGY.

Prominent Personages Who Have Died During 1878.

JANUARY.—5. General La Mamora, distinguished Italian soldier and statesman; Florence, Italy; 74.....6. Richard Mumford Pierson, chief justice of North Carolina; Winston, N. C.; 73.....7. Mrs. Mary Mapes, who had seen every President of the United States; Baltimore, Md.; 99.....8. Francis Vincent Raspail, well known French chemist and politician; Paris; 83.....9. Victor Emanuel, King of Italy; Rome; 58.....General John O'Neill, Fenian leader; Omaha; Neb.....11. Demetrius Bulgaris, prominent Greek politician; Greece; 77.....12. Jose Martiniano de Alencar, Brazilian poet and dramatist; Rio Janeiro; 48.....13. Sir William Sterling Maxwell, English author; Venice; 60.....16. Samuel Rowles, editor Springfield *Republican*; Springfield, Mass.; 52.....22. Edward K. Collins, founder of first American line of steamships; New York; 76.....23. Major-General August Willich, Federal officer; St. Mary's, Ohio; 68.....26. Alexander J. Johnson, United States circuit judge; Nassau, West Indies.....27. John B. Kerr, ex-Congressman; Washington; 69.....28. Sir Edward S. Cressy, English historian; London; 66.

FEBRUARY.—3. Major-General Charles Thomas, United States army; Washington; 80.....6. Pius IX., head of Catholicchurch; Rome; 86.....11. Gideon Welles, ex-secretary United States navy; Hartford, Conn.; 76.....Charles M. Conrad, ex-secretary of war; New Orleans; 74.....9. Theodore Roosevelt, eminent New York citizen; New York city; 47.....25. General Duplessis, prominent French officer; Paris, France.....R. W. Taylor, first comptroller of the currency, United States treasury, Washington.....26. Father Angelo Secchi, famous Italian astronomer; Rome, Italy; 60.

MARCH.—2. Benjamin F. Wade, ex-Senator United States; Jefferson, Ohio; 78.....7. Judge Asa Briggs, once United States Senator; Norfolk, Va.; 68.....8. Count Sclopis, Italian statesman and president Geneva board of arbitration on Alabama claims; Turin, Italy; 80.....Archduke Francis, emperor of Austria's father; Vienna; 76.....15. John E. Leonard, Representative to Congress from Louisiana and special commissioner to Cuba; Havana; .....17. Commodore John Hodgson Graham, of United States navy; Newburg, N. Y.; 74.....22. James Ross Snowdon, prominent Pennsylvania politician; Hulmeville, Pa.; 68.....23. John Allison, register of the United States treasury; Washington; 66.....Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco; Morocco; 47.....J. Claney Jones, ex-Congressman and at one time United States minister to Russia; Reading, Pa; 64.....27. Sir George Gilbert Scott, distinguished English architect; London; 67.

APRIL.—2. Earl of Leitrim, county Derry, Ireland; 76.....General Thomas C. Deven, United States army; New York.....6. Cardinal Guiseppe Berardi; Rome; 68.....Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, prominent physician and medical writer; Philadelphia; 61.....10. Prince Napoleon Lucien Charles Marat, son of General Marat; London; 75.....11. William M. Tweed, head of the notorious New York "ring;" New York; 55.....19. George W. Blunt, New York pilot commissioner; New York; 76.....Major-General John J. Peck, veteran of Mexican war; Syracuse, N. Y.; 58.....22. William Orton, president Western Union Telegraph company; New York; 52.

MAY.—1. John Morrissey, New York State senator; Saratoga, N. Y.; 47.....7. Giuseppe Tagliabue, inventor; Mount Vernon, N. Y.; 66.....Charles Morgan, New York, millionaire; New York city; 83.....10. Ex-Judge Samuel A. Foot, well-known jurist; Geneva, N. Y.; 88.....12. Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher; Elmira, N. Y.; 78.....13. Major-General Thomas S. Dakin, hero of international rifle match 'ame; Brooklyn; 47.....20. Samuel M. Isaacs, oldest rabbi in the United States; New York; 75.....Mrs. Leon Lewis, well known novelist; Rochester, N. Y.; 37.....28. Lord John Russell, twice England's prime minister; Richmond, England; 86.

JUNE.—1. M. Frederick Arnowd, eminent French senator; Paris; 69.....3. W. F. Allen, judge New York court of appeals; Oswego, N. Y.; 70.....Major William J. McDonald, chief clerk United States Senate; Washington; 65.....6. Count Achille Barague d' Hilliers, marshal of France; France; 83.....Rev. Nathaniel Benton, D.D., New Hampshire historian; Concord, N. H.; 79.....Don Manuel Freyre, Peruvian minister to United States; Washington; 53.....10. John A. MacGahan, celebrated war correspondent; Constantinople; 32.....Thomas Winans, well known locomotive builder; Newport, R. I.; 59.....11. George V., ex-king of Hanover; Paris; 69.....General B. L. E. Bonneville, oldest retired United States officer; Little Rock, Ark.; 83.....12. William Cullen Bryant, distinguished poet and editor; New York; 84.....16. Samuel Williams, oldest printer in New York State; Stoundon, N. Y.; 89.....18. Hon. Terence J. Quinn; member of Congress; Albany, N. Y.; 42.....23. George P. Kane, mayor of Baltimore, Md.; Baltimore.....24. Charles Mathews, celebrated English comedian; Manchester, England; 75.....26. Mercedes, Queen of Spain: Madrid; 18.

JULY.—3. Dr. James C. Ayer, well known advertiser of patent medicines; Winchendon, Mass.; 60.....8. George W. Appleton, publisher; Riverdale, N. Y.; 57.....12. Harvey S. Eastman, mayor of Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.; Denver, Col.; 46.....20. John A. Lott, ex-judge New York court of appeals; Flatbush, N. Y.; 74.....Minnie Warren, famous dwarf; Middleboro, Mass.; 27.....23. Abigail H. Smith, leading woman suffragist, Glastonbury, Conn.; 82.....25. Major General-Charles W. Sandford, for thirty years commander first division New York State national guard; Avon Springs, N. Y.; 82.....31. Cardinal Franchi, pontificate secretary of state; Rome; 59.

AUGUST.—2. General A. L. Roumfort, United States officer, and ex-mayor Harrisburg; Pa.; 82.....11. HenryJ. Montague, well-known actor; San Francisco, Cal.; 35.....13. Evart A. Duyckinck, American author; New York city; 62.....18. Dr. Benjamin R. Robson, oldest doctor in New York and veteran war of 1812; New York; 93.....21. Henry Arnitt Brown, prominent Philadelphia lawyer; Philadelphia; 32.....Maria Christiana, former queen dowager of Spain; France; 72.....22. Samuel R. Crocker, founder *Literary World*; Boston, Mass.; 41.....26. Seth Padelford, ex-governor Rhode Island; 71.

SEPTEMBER—6. General John J. Sprague, United States Army; New York; 68.....Mehemit Ali Pacha, renowned Turkish general; Yacona; 50.....20. Colonel T. B. Thorpe, well-known literary man; New York city; 63.....24. Addison H. Laflin, ex-member of Congress; Pittsfield, Mass. 55; .....James A Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton; Irvington, N. Y.; 90.....27. Dr. August Heinrich Petermann, distinguished German geographer; Gotha, Germany; 56.

OCTOBER.—2. Cyrille Dion, leading billiard player; Montreal; 32.....Mengdon-Meng, king of Burmah.....5. Sir Francis Grant, English painter; Melton-Mowbray, England, 75.....8. General Gideon J. Pillow, ex-Confederate general; Arkansas; 72.....12. Felix A. P. Dupanloup, bishop of Orleans and French senator; Paris; 76.....14. Eugene A. Cronin, Oregon elector in last presidential election; Portland, Or; 36.....19. Benjamin H. Latrobe, distinguished civil engineer, Baltimore, Md; 71.....Hon. J. S. Carlisle, former United States Senator; Clarksburg, W. Va; 61.....20. Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, oldest officer in United States navy; Huntington, N. Y.....24. Cardinal Paul Cullen, head of Catholic church in Ireland; Dublin; 75.....General James S. Whitney, well-known Massachusetts politician; Boston; 67.....27. Christopher R. Robert, once leading New York merchant and founder Robert college, Constantinople; Paris, France; 77.....28. Colonel Richard Realf, poet and journalist; San Francisco, Cal; 58.....31. Louis Antoine Garnier Pages, French statesman and historian; Paris; 75.

NOVEMBER.—5. Alexander Smith, Congressman-elect; Yonkers, N. Y.; 60.....7. Aaron Simonson, veteran war of 1812; Tottenville, N. Y.; 85.....9. Rev. Henry Jones, prominent Congregationalist clergyman; Bridgeport, Conn.; 77.....11. Hon. Norman B. Judd, ex-United States minister to Germany; Chicago, Ill.; 63.....14. John S. Sleeper, author and editor; Boston; 84.....Thomas S. Powers, American chemist; Philadelphia; 65.....21. George Dawson Rowley, famous ornithologist; Brighton, England; 57.....23. Robert Wallis, celebrated English engraver; England; 84.....24. Hon. D. J. Baldwin, United States district attorney in Texas; Houston, Texas; 60.....27. Robert Heller, noted magician; Philadelphia, Pa.; 45.....29. Commodore William F. Spicer, United States navy; Boston, Mass.....Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, retired list United States army; Washington.....Louis A. Godey, publisher *Lady Book*; Philadelphia; 75.....Lyman Tremain, ex-member Congress and leading lawyer; New York city; 59.

DECEMBER.—1. George Henry Lewes, eminent English philosophical writer; England; 61.....2. Justin E. Colburn United States consul-general to Mexico; Mexico; 83.....4. Professor Richard Smith, member of British parliament; Belfast, Ireland; 52.....8. Frederick Gye, English operatic manager, England.....11. Henry Wells, founder Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express company; Glasgow, Scotland; 73.....M. Gustave Rouland, French senator; France; 73.....13. General Joseph Henry Liebenau, of New York national guard; New York.....14. Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria and grand duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt; Darmstadt, Germany; 35.....17. Karl Ferdinand Gutzkow, German dramatic poet; Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; 67.....19. Bayard Taylor, eminent American author and United States minister to Germany, Berlin, Germany, 53.....21 Alpheus S Williams, member of Congress, of Michigan, Washington.

A Fight With a Wounded Buck.

An Erie engineer tells this story of a tussle with a wounded buck in the Canadian woods, 150 miles from St. Thomas:

"Charley and I started a big buck, and we both put a ball in him. My shot brought him down. He fell about three rods from the bank of Crooked creek, at the foot of a big tree. He lay stretched out as if he'd been dead a week. I walked leisurely up to him to cut his throat. I straddled the carcass, and stooped over with my knife in my hand to sever the jugular vein. I took hold of one of his antlers with one hand. He was a five-prong buck, and the biggest one I ever saw. I was just putting the knife to his throat when the deer sprang to his feet. Although badly wounded he had only been stunned by my shot. He was no sooner on his feet than he started off at a good thirty-mile gait, with me on his horns like grim death. I stuck to him for an eighth of a mile. Then he stopped as suddenly as if he had fetched up against the side of a house. But I went right on. I think I shot ahead at least twenty feet before I touched anything. I struck in the top of a big oak tree that had been blown down, and went crashing through the branches as if I'd been shot from a cannon. I didn't have time to find out whether I was hurt or not, for the deer came springing right in after me, and I knew I had to fight. A wounded buck is the worse thing a hunter has to deal with when it comes to close quarters. The way they can use their horns and feet in a fight is more than wonderful.

"I avoided his fore feet as he sprang upon me, grasped one antler with my right hand, and threw my left arm around his neck. It was a lucky thing for me that we had wounded the deer in the hind quarters. This disabled him badly, and gave me an advantage. We wrestled over a space of easy half an acre. He couldn't get his head up high enough to thrust his sharp horns into me, although the rough surface of his antlers tore my hand, and it was all I could do to maintain my hold. Finally I became so nearly exhausted that the buck, by a sudden movement, loosened my grasp, and threw me several feet away. I fell flat on my back, and if the deer had followed up his advantage, he could have beaten me to death with his feet in a short time. But his wounds were telling on him, and, instead of continuing the attack, he started for Crooked creek. I saw him making for the water, I determined to head him off if I could, for I was afraid he would get in the swift stream and be carried away, and I would loose him after all.

"Charley was all this time on a run—way back on the ridge, and missed all the fun. Although I was blame near tuckered out I jumped to my feet and started after the buck. The creek was only a few rods from where we'd had the tussle. The bank was three feet or so high above the water. The deer was growing weak, and when he jumped in the creek I was up to him, and jumped in after him. I caught him by both hind legs, between the hoofs and the knees. The water was four feet deep there, and quite swift. It took all my strength and tact to pull the deer back to the shore, but I got back and climbed up the bank. This brought me three feet above the deer. I raised up his hind legs and brought his head under the water. He kicked and struggled, but he couldn't get his nose to the surface. I held him there till he was drowned. As soon as I knew he was dead my strength seemed to leave me in an instant. I sank down on the bank, but held on to the hind legs of the buck. I was sitting that way, unable to move, when Charley came up half an hour afterward, and hauled the deer up the bank. I don't think there was clothes enough left on me to make a swab for a shotgun, and I couldn't 'a been pounded worse if I'd been run through a bark mill. The buck weighed 260 pounds."

Jugglers and Jugglery.

Speaking of the late Robert Heller, a New York correspondent says: This man was a very accomplished juggler; and yet his feats never equaled those of the Orientals. The popularity of such exhibitions is found in the success which attends its best practitioners. Both Signor Blitz and the Fakir of Ava left large estates, and Heller also was rich. One of the oldest references to jugglery is found in Porphyry (A. D. 250), who speaks of those "who showed apparitions of the gods in the air. Jugglery lives ago after age, and yet there are no schools for instruction, nor do we know how these wonderful tricks are acquired. As a general rule the practitioner must be adapted by nature to the business and take to it from inclination. It is said that jugglery originated in Egypt, so famed as a land of mystery, whence the art spread to Greece and Rome. Americans never have excelled in it, and our best practitioners are foreigners.

The most famous juggler of modern days was Robert Houdin, who combined great skill in legerdemain with rare knowledge of mechanics. He was a native of France, and was intended for the bar, but abandoned legal studies for the study of a juggler. After this he went to Paris and became absorbed in mechanical wonders. At the age of forty he was the most accomplished juggler in Europe, and his skill in mechanics enabled him to introduce new and startling feats. He was the only man of this craft honored by an invitation to play before Queen Victoria, which he did with marvelous success. In 1855 Houdin (then fifty) attended the Paris exposition. Here he obtained the gold metal for a method of applying electricity to clocks, and he then retired with a large fortune. Two years afterward he published his life and adventures, which forms a very entertaining book.

The Death of a Lake.

John Muir, in *Scribner*, thus describes the sudden death of a California mountain lake: A few lakes unfortunately situated are extinguished suddenly by a single swoop of an avalanche, carrying down immense numbers of trees, together with the soil they were growing upon. Others are obliterated by land slips, earthquake tahuses, etc., but these lake-deaths compared with those resulting from the deliberate and incessant deposition of sediments, may be termed accidental. Their fate is like that of trees struck by lightning.

CURIOSITY OF NAMES.

How Some of the Best Known Originated.

The study of men's names is as curious as it is interesting. Arbitrary as they seem to-day, they had all their source evidently in some fitting fact. Many English surnames express the county, estate, or residence of their original bearers; as Burgoyne, from Burgundy; Cornell or Cornwallis, from Cornwall; Fleming, from Flanders; Gaskin and Gascoyne, from Gascony; Hanway, from Hainault; Polack, from Poland; Welsh, Walsh, and Wallis, from Wales; Coombs, Compton, Clayton, Sutton, Preston, Washington, from towns in the county of Sussex, England. Camden, the antiquary, says every village in Normandy has surnamed some English family. Dale, Forest, Hill, Wood, and the like are derived from the character or situation of those who first bore the names. The prefix atte or at, softened to a or an, has helped to form a number of names. Thus, if a man lived on a moor, he would call himself Attemoor or Atmoor; if near a gate, Attegate or Agate. John at the Oaks was in due time shortened into John Noaks; Peter at the Seven Oaks into Peter Snooks. By field, by ford, Underhill and Underwood indicated residence originally. In old English, applegarth meant orchard; whence Applegate and Appleton; chase, a forest; olive, a cliff; clough, a ravine; cobb, a harbor, whence these names. The root of Smith is the Anglo-Saxon smitan, to smite. It was applied primarily to blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons and smiters or strikers in general. Baker, Taylor, Butler, Coleman (coalman), Draper, Cowper (cooper), Cutler, Miller and the rest plainly denote occupations. Latmer is from latiner, a writer of Latin; Lorimer is a maker of spurs and bridle-bits; Arkwright, a maker of chests; Lander, contracted from lavandier, a washerman; Banister, the keeper of a bath; Kidder, a huckster; Wait, a minstrel; Crocker, a potter. Such names as Baxter and Bagsterare the feminine of baker. Webster of webber or weaver, which shows that these trades were first followed by women, and that when men began to take them up they for some time kept the feminine names. Steward, Stewart, or Stuart, Abbot, Knight, Lord, Bishop, Prior, Chamberlain, Falconer, Leggett (legate), either signified what the persons so styled were, or they were given them in jest, like the names King, Prince and Pope. The termination ward indicates a keeper, as Durward, doorkeeper; Hayward, keeper of the town cattle; Woodward, forest-keeper. Read, Reed, or Reid, is an old form of spelling red, and was bestowed, as White, Brown, and Black were, to denote the color worn or the complexion had. Hogarth, from the Dutch, means generous, high-natured; Rush is subtle; Browne, ready; Bonner, kind, gracious; Eldridge, wild, ghastly. Many Welsh names, naturalized in English, are from personal traits, as More, great; Duff, black; Vaughan, little; Lane, slender; Mole, bald; Gough, red. Surnames, now apparently meaningless, had meaning in old English and provincial dialects. Brock, for instance, signifies badger; Talbot, mastiff; Todd, fox; Culver, pigeon; Henshaw, young heron; Coke, cock.

Richard the Third.

William Winter, the well-known New York dramatic critic, gives the following graphic pen picture of Richard III.:

There are authentic portraits of Richard III. One depicts him as attired in a close suit of scarlet, over which hangs a robe of cloth of gold, and on his head a black cap adorned with a pearl. Another presents him in a black cap, a body suit of cloth of gold, and a black robe, with black and red sleeves. He was below the ordinary height, but muscular and very strong. His frame was thin and compact. One of his shoulders was slightly higher than the other. His neck was short, and his head habitually dropped forward. His face was short; his complexion pale olive, and his hair dark brown; his eyes were dark and very fine; his cheeks sunken, and his features regular and aquiline. His forehead massive and majestic; and his voice was remarkably sweet. He had a habit of playing with the handle of his dagger, and of sliding a ring on and off one of his fingers.

The character of Gloster is that of the worst of human monsters—a wicked man of genius. The ugliness of his soul is symbolized by the ugliness of his body. Bitter, fiery, arrogant, cruel, crafty, impelled by an energy which never halts nor flags, he is determined to rule a world which he despises and contemns, and by which he is feared and hated. His intellect is towering and royal. He looks down upon human passions, and makes them his playthings. He uses all men, and he trusts no one. He is alone, and he walks alone in his blood-stained, haunted pathway to imperial power. He knows himself, and is never fooled. His hypocrisy deceives others; it never deceives him. But he is human, and bears a conscience, and through that the never watchful Nemesis strikes him at last.

During the earlier and larger part of his career—although the subtle interpreter of him will indicate that his remorse and his miserable sufferings are almost coincident with his crimes, and are all the while slowly gathering way—not Niagara itself is more steadfast in its course than is the current of his tremendous will. But, when his crimes and his remorse are at their worst, a mother's curse smites him, through crown and mail, and royal robes, and from that moment his genius begins to wither. His awful deeds rush back upon him. The grave gives up its dead to haunt him. Fear—a new phantom, more hideous than the rest—appalls his soul; and he leaps, in fiend-like fury and viper-like malignity, to a desperate and bloody death.

Spanish Agriculture.

In most of the little fields the soil was being turned up for the reception of seed by a method quite novel to me; a laborious, but a most thorough one. The implement was a two-pronged steel fork. The prongs were over two feet long and six inches apart, and joined together with a square shoulder, from which a straight wooden handle three feet in length extended. These tools weighed altogether from ten to fifteen pounds, and were strongly made. The operation is as follows: The diggers, generally five in number, stand in a row close together, working backward. Simultaneously they raise their forks perpendicularly up, as high as possible, and then bring them down with all their force, driving the sharp prongs eighteen inches more or less into the hard ground; then, taking hold of the extremities of the handles with their two hands, to get the utmost leverage, they throw themselves backward, and, prizing up a huge chunk of soil. Two other laborers follow in front, and, armed with heavy hoes, break all extra large chunks to pieces with smart blows. Seven men so working get over the ground astonishingly quick, and turn it up in a most effective manner. A heavy wooden barrow, of primitive construction, drawn by a yoke of oxen, finishes the preparation of the soil.—*On Foot through Spain.*

Bankrupt Laws.

The national bankrupt law of the United States has of late give place to the State insolvent and assignment laws. The States and Territories which have such laws embrace all the New England States, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Arkansas, California, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. In Delaware an arrested debtor may procure a discharge by surrendering all his property, under special regulations. In the following States and Territories thereis neither an insolvent nor assignment law, namely: Alabama, Colorado, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and Washington.—*New York Mercantile Journal.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The suit of James A. Whalen against General Sheridan for $416,278.57, because of the alleged eviction of the plaintiff from a plantation in Louisiana, was tried in New York, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Geo. B. F. Butler argued the case for the plaintiff.

Louis F. Therasson, a New York lawyer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretenses from a client.

During the recent heavy storm along the Atlantic coast of the Eastern and Middle States many vessels were blown ashore.

The stockholders of the Wilkesbarre savings bank, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., have resolved to wind up the affairs of that institution—paying the depositors in full.

Alfred St. Charles and Thomas Gentleman were instantly killed, and six others were injured, by the explosion of a boiler in a mill at Troy, N. Y.

A heavy snow storm which prevailed in the western and northern part of New York State, the other day, greatly impeded travel on the railroads.

Work of the flames: A fire at Black Rock, N. Y., destroyed two flouring mills and other buildings, causing a loss of about $80,000; partly insured. In Newark, N. J., a shirt factory and laundry were burned, and a fireman was instantly killed. At Oswego, N. Y., the flames swept away the New York and Oswego Midland railroad's round-house, containing six engines.

Ezra Wilson, an old gentleman of sixty, married a lady named Wright, last July, but they did not live happily together. The other morning Mr. Wilson's two sons, upon entering their father's store, in Boston, found him and his wife stiff in the embrace of death. The old man had shot his wife with a revolver and then committed suicide.

The skating season on the Central park, New York, has begun.

A freight train jumped the track near Hazleton, Pa., falling on its side—killing the fireman and brakeman, and badly scalding two others.

Ex-Congressman Owen Jones started from his residence at Wynnewood, Pa., to visit a neighbor, and was found before midnight frozen to death by the roadside.

Western and Southern States.

John Pastook, a Creek Indian, and James Diggs, a colored man, were hanged on the same gallows at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in 1877 and 1873, respectively.

The Indianapolis bank, at Indianapolis, Ind., has suspended. It will probably be able to pay ninety per cent. of the $200,000 in deposits which it holds.

The Illinois and St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi river has been sold to a company of New York and St. Louis capitalists for $2,000,000.

Dr. Hegi, one of the Zanesville (Ohio) grave robbers, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000. An accomplice received four months and $100 fine.

Two young men named Hinds and James had a desperate encounter in a Baltimore dry goods establishment a few days ago, emptying their pistols at each other, and receiving three wounds apiece. James charged Hinds with ruining his sister and refusing to marry her.

Green Johnson (colored) was hanged at Mocksville, Texas, for the murder of his wife.

Dispatches from the West say that the cold is greater than it has been in twenty years. The thermometer was several degrees below zero, the ice in the Missouri was a foot thick, and twenty inches of snow covered the ground.

The congressional yellow fever and cholera committee of investigation met in Memphis and organized. Dr. John M. Woodworth, surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, having been appointed by the joint committees to investigate the causes and best means of preventing yellow fever, has been constituted president ex-officio of the experts provided for by resolution of Congress. The points of inquiry to be investigated are the origin, cause and destructive features of yellow fever and cholera; whether indigenous, or how brought to this country; where and how they are propagated; how their introduction into this country is to be prevented; the method of preventing their spread when once introduced, and the number of deaths that occurred in the United States during the last epidemic, with the accompanying expenditure of money and injury to business.

Peace prevails again in Breathitt county, Ky., as the result of the recent pitched battle between rival factions. A number of arrests were made by the State guard.

Peter McNamara, described as a well-known resident of Washington, was bitten in the finger by a man during an altercation, two months ago. The injured finger was amputated, but too late to prevent the poison entering McNamara's system and causing death.

From Washington.

The Senate select committee appointed in pursuance of Senator Blaine's resolution calling for an inquiry as to whether the constitutional rights of citizens in any of the States had been violated in the recent elections, at their first meeting adopted a resolution calling upon Mr. Blaine to furnish specifications upon which the committee might base their investigation. Mr. Bayard's resolution that the President be requested to forward to the committee copies of documents and names of witnesses upon which he based his reference to the alleged election frauds in his annual message, was defeated.

General Alpheus S. Williams, Representative of the House from Michigan, and chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, died after a week's illness, aged sixty-eight years. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan in 1868, and had been minister-resident to the republic of San Salvador under Johnson's administration.

On the day following General Williams' death, Congressman Beverly B. Douglass died after a brief illness. Mr. Douglass represented the first district of Virginia. He was born in 1822, and had been in the Confederate army.

Five members of the present House have died—Leonard, of Louisiana, and Welsh, of Nebraska (Republicans), and Quinn, of New York; Williams, of Michigan, and Douglass, of Virginia (Democrats).

The President has pardoned James S. Chapman, formerly cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' national bank, of Hartford, Conn., who was sentenced in May, 1877, to five years' imprisonment for embezzling the bank's funds.

United States revenue raiders in Fentress county, Tenn., have destroyed twelve or fourteen illicit distilleries, and taken about a dozen prisoners.

Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, of the United States navy, died in Washington a few days ago, aged sixty-nine.

Foreign News.

McKean, Tetty & Co., merchants of Bradford, England, have failed for $430,000.

The German government addressed a letter to the American legation at Berlin, expressing deep regret at the death of Mr. Taylor.

Prince Bismarck's scheme to make the tobacco business in Germany a government monopoly, has been rejected by a commission of inquiry. The decision—it is reported—has given great umbrage to the German chancellor, who is accustomed to having his own way; and it is believed he will not rest content with this initial overthrow of the project.

The funeral services over the remains of Bayard Taylor, in Berlin, were attended by representatives of the emperor and crown prince and all the foreign ambassadors in person. The body was deposited in Jerusalem church, where it will remain several months before its removal to America.

The ameer of Afghanistan has fled from Cabul to Turkestan, having lost nearly all control over his soldiers, who were deserting in large numbers.

The marriage of the duke of Cumberland, son of the late ex-king of Hanover, and Princess Thyra, daughter of the king of Denmark, was celebrated with great pomp at the royal residence in Copenhagen.

By an accident on a Russian railroad recently twenty persons were killed—including General Huitze and other army officials—and thirty-eight were wounded.

Revolutionary demonstrations in Russia are causing great fear to the authorities, who summarily repress all symptoms of disorder.

The occupation of Jelalabad, one of the principal cities of Afghanistan, by the British troops, has been confirmed.

Forty-eight children were drowned by the breaking of an ice pond at Chapelle-Hoche, France.

By the breaking of ice in the river at Port Neuf, Quebec, twenty-seven cabins and two men were swept away.

Two men were killed and five injured by the explosion of a boiler at the Dominion paper mills, in Kingsey, Quebec.

Robbers attacked a train near Puebla, Mexico, killed the baggage-master, wounded the conductor, and carried off $27,000 in silver.

The distress existing in Ceara—the northern capital of Brazil—is reported as appalling; the deaths from smallpox numbering six hundred daily, and the people devouring carrion and corpses.

John O Brien's house, near Dublin, Ontario, was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. O'Brien, her son and daughter perished in the flames.

Juan Moncesi, whose attempt to kill the king of Spain in the streets of Madrid, will be remembered, has been condemned to death.

Taking Cold.

The *Periscope* says: "When a person begins to shiver, the blood is receding from the surface; congestion, to a greater or less extent has taken place, and the patient has already taken cold, to be followed by fever, inflamation of the lungs, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. All these evils can be avoided and the cold expelled by walking, or in some exercise that will produce a prompt and decided reaction in the system. The exercise should be sufficient to produce respiration. If you are so situated that you can get a glass of hot water to drink, it will materially aid the perspiration, and in every way assist nature in her efforts to remove the cold. This course followed your cold is at an end, and whatever disease it would ultimate in is avoided; your sufferings are prevented and your doctor's bills saved."

Setting the Fashion.

"Whence come the fashions?" is a question often asked. "Causeur" tells in the Boston *Transcript* where one fashion came from: Several years ago a leading New York house imported, through a blunder, a large amount of a certain very ugly material which would not sell, and lay dead upon their hands. Something had to be done. The proprietors of one or two fashion papers were interviewed. The next week their columns told thousands of eager readers that there had recently been shown a new and stylish fabric which promised to be very fashionable; and the statement was widely copied by the daily press. Retail dealers found their customers inquiring for it, and sought it of the jobbers. The jobbers in turn sought it of the importers, who quickly unloaded their whole stock at a handsome profit. The goods were voted "beautiful" and "stylish," and the fabric in question was "the rage" for a time. Just how much the fashion papers were paid was never divulged. All of which shows how one fashion was "set," and "wha fools these mortals be."

Something for the New Year.

The world-renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Ho-tetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing eighty hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, eight folding machines, five job presses etc., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1879 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, etc., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

"What are you Going to do about it?"

Because the penalties of physical laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the faithful physician, by reason of his Dutch proclivities, fails to relieve, the pertinency of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bin